THE CHARLEROI MAIL

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QUIETNESS PREVAILS IN CITY

CHARLEROI RESIDENTS MUCH INCONVENIENCED

Business Suffering From Street Car Strike Now in Force

RIDE TRAINS OR WALK

Many of Necessity Accept the Latter in Going to and From Work

Th strike now on of the employes of the Pittsburg Railway company has seriously affected Charleroi people. [illegible] to the fact that the cars are running, great inconveniene is be[illegible] to business men and resi[illegible]ity, who desire to make [illegible] other places. Trade [illegible]d with, the out-of-[illegible]me here to buy [illegible]ties, and goods [illegible]ining at home [illegible] country stores, [illegible]e trouble of [illegible]iving to this [illegible] the city that [illegible]ges and towns, [illegible] in out-of-town [illegible]he habit of taking [illegible]ir work, are forced [illegible]ain or walk, as the [illegible] Eldora people are [illegible]re forced to walk.

[illegible]dora Park was closed [illegible] necessity, and the usual attractions for Charleroi people were wanting. Inconvenience is caused by the non-arrival of the Pittsburg papers, until a later time than usual. The morning papers arrive on the 8:17 train, which is over two hours later than usual and the evening papers will arrive on the 9:18 train, an hour later than usual.

This morning a number from Charleroi went to Washington to attend the Republican county convention. They were forced, on account of the lack of trolley service, to either go in automobiles or by train to Pittsburg, and thence to Washington. In fact Charleroi much resembles at the present time, the city several years ago before the trolley line was built. Material cause however, has not the effect of natural cause, the proof, as it will be remembered being the flood of a year or so ago when the town was entirely marooned.

At Keystone Park.

Members of the Charleroi Lodge of Moose, including a baseball teams went to Keystone Park this morning, where the team will play. An outing of the Moose Order is being held at that place today.

Karl Keffer, a student at W. and J. college returned home last evening from that place for the summer vacation.

Miss Elsie Flickinger returned Saturday evening from Pittsburg, where she is a student at the Pittsburg Conservatory of Music.

Miss Della Swan has come from her home in Indiana, for a visit with friends.

Hear about "Chemulpo" tonight at M. E. church 8 o'clock.

Confident That Lyle Will be Among First

California Runner Backed by E. C. Howe of That Place

The many friends of Mathew Lyle of California are confident that he will take one of the first prizes in the Marathon race at Monessen, on July 5th. Lyle has entered and is being backed by E. C. Howe of California. McFadden, of Lucyville who was one of the winners in the first Charleroi Marathon and took eighth place in the Brownsvile race will run.

BURGESS RISBECK'S PROCLAMATION FOR THE FIFTH OF JULY

Certain Dangerous Explosives Will Not be Permitted in This Place

SAFE AND SANE HOLIDAY

July Fourth coming on Sunday, Independence Day will be generally observed on Monday July 5. Burgess Risbeck today issues his proclamation conerning the use of fireworks on that day. It is as follows:

"Notice to the Public. Any person selling or using the following named explosives on July 5 will be arrested and punished according to law. All fireworks and fire crackers containing picrid acid or picrates. all explosive canes using chlorate of potash or other explosive ammunition, all blank cartridges, all blank cartridge pistols, all pelets or tablets composed of chlorate of potash or other high explosive compounds.

"The desire of all well wishing citizens of Charleroi is for a safe and sane, as well as a pleasurable holiday, and with this in mind I issue the above proclamation.

GEORGE W. RISBECK,
Burgess."

4th of July Reduced Rates; Pennsylvania Railroad.

Excursion tickets will be sold July 3, 4 and 5 good for return passage until July 6. between all stations on the Monongahela Division, and from Connellsville, Youngwood and intermediate stations to East Liberty and Pittsburg at reduced rates, minimum fare $1.00. Consult nearest ticket agent. J-28,30 J-3.

Misses Anna Gordon and Florence Weddell of the California Normal spent Sunday with Miss Bessie Bake of Speres.

Lee Fidler of Middleburg, N. Y. spent Sunday in Charleroi the guest of his uncle, L. F. Flickinger of McKean avenue.

CONFERENCE OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES BRINGS NO CHANGE IN SITUATION

Statements Made by Both the Company and the Union---No Attempt to Operate Cars Today

Advices received at noon today from Pittsburg in regard to the street railway strike situation, were to the effect that while all traffic by trolley was tied up quietness prevailed. All attempts at settlement thus far have resulted in naught. On the Charleroi division there is no disorder, and the employes on this section are abiding by what their co-workers of Pittsburg are accomplishing. Mayor Magee of Pitttsburg has interested himself and it is said is striving to bring matters to a settlement, but yet has accomplished nothing. President W. D. Mahon of the National organization of Railway employes is in Pittsburg and has charge of the employe's side.

The strike order declared at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night went into effect in its entirety at about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. At this time the last cars along the various divisions were returned to the barns, and the employes went off. In all there are about 2,900 men now on strike. There are no cars running in Pittsburg today, and the trains and hacks are handling all the traffic, possible even establishing extra trains. Men on the Harmony route, the Pittsburg and Butler route, and the Allegheny valley route are not affected. They do not run their cars over the city lines however, only approaching to the extent of their own tracks.

An effort was made to settle the strike this morning by a conference between the company officials and President Mahon but this resulted in naught. This was at the instance of Mayor Magee, who has thus thrown himself into the breach as a peacemaker. There will doubtless be further conferences during the afternoon and evening, but there is apparently little prospect for immediate settlement. Neither the men or the officials will vouchsafe much information in regard to their movements.

It is generally thought that the company will try to operate cars in Pittsburg and on the various divisions in the morning if there is no settlement before that time, although this has not been officially confirmed. The lesser officials on the road will not say anything about what will be done on the morrow, stating that they have not received any information of the intentions of the company. The men higher up will not talk.

As there has been no attempt to run cars in the city or on the divisions there has not been any disorder so far, but it is feared that there will be trouble if the company trys to enforce its schedules.

The company maintains that it has not violated the agreement of April, 1909. They claim that they have abided by rules established at this time in regard to tripper cars, and explain in full their position. Of two men discharged, one, they say, was for refusing to assist in raising a blockade, and the other was for entering a saloon. The former was reinstated after a period of six days. The union officials claim that the company did not abide by the rules agreed upon in April, but that they have cut them to pieces. The greatest contention is over the short runs, where it is alleged men had to work 14 or 15 hours for five hours pay. The employes claim that it was not over the discharge of the two men in question that caused them to strike.

The employes on the Charleroi division who are members of the Pittsburg local will follow the lead taken by the city men. There has been no attempt at rowdyism.

The arrangements for the opening of the new baseball park at Forbes Field, Pittsburg, will be upset by the strike if it is not settled before next Wednesday. President Dreyfuss said last night that he had not decided what he would do in case cars were not running. The new field is about three miles from the center of the city while the old grounds at Exposition Park are less than a mile from down town, Pittsburg.

Rumors were rife last evening that already large gangs of strike breakers had been emoployed in the East and that they would arrive in Pittsburg Tuesday morning.

HAVING TROUBLE WITH QUARANTINE

Fallowfield Avenue Family Said to Have Refused to Abide by Rules

Health Officer Darby is having considerable trouble with a family by the name of Caloor living on Fallowfield avenue between Third and Fourth streets, it being occasioned by the refusal of some of the inmates to vacate. It is stated that there were about twenty persons staying in the place.

In the house is a man afflicted with the diptheria. An attempt to enforce a quarantine was made by Health Officer Darby, cards being posted. The foreign people evidently did not understand the nature of the disease, and as a result exposed themselves and others to contagion. On Saturday night Mr. Darby with Chief of Police Albright and Officer McEldowney went to the place and rid it out, causing a number of persons to leave. This morning however, it was learned that they were all back, and determined to stay there. Mr. Darby stated that the Board of Health would take the matter up and enforce the quarantine regardless of any opposition this action might incur. It is possible that the State Health department will take a hand in the matter.

FIRST VISIT OF A METHODIST BISHOP

Dr. David H. Moore, of Cincinnati, Here Yesterday at Celebration

The celebration of the second anniversary of the dedication of the Methodist Episcopal church was held yesterday at the church, all the services of the day being of special interest. A feature was the visit of Bishop David H. Moore, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the first ever to be made to this city by a dignitary of this rank. Dr. Moore spoke both morning and evening. He will give a lecture tonight in the church.

The special purpose of the celebration was to raise funds to pay off indebtedness on the church property. At the dedication there was almost enough money subscribed for the liquidation of the debt, to be paid in five years. Some of this has not been collected and it was with the end in view of getting a portion of this in, as well as go get unpromised funds, that the services were held.

Owing to the intense heat during the day and evening there were not as many at the services as there otherwise would have been. The sermons by Dr. Moore were listened to, however, by those present with a full degree of interest. He is a good talker, and his many and varied experiences make him a man who cannot fail to attract audiences.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT WILL COMPEL IMMEDIATE ACTION

Monthly Meeting Held in Charleroi

Attendance Not Large by Reason of the Street Car Strike

The monthly meeting of delegates of the Pittsburg Diocese of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union was held here yesterday, it being an interesting session, the guests of St. Jerome's society.

The attendance of delegates was not large owing to the street railway strike, which inconvenienced a great many who had planned to attend.

Great progress is reported in the temperance movement. Preparations are being made for the National convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., in August.

R. G. MILLER ELECTED OVER B. E. M'CRACKEN

Acheson's Man Beat by Vote of 70 to 50 at Morning Session

CUMMINGS FOR SECRETARY

R. G. Miller was elected chairman, Irwin Cummings secretary and George E. Lockhart treasurer of the county committee at the opening session this morning. Miller won over B. E. McCracken by a vote of 70 to 50, and Cummings over Baum by a vote of 80 to 42.

A resolution was passed to have the County Commissioners submit the local option question at the next June primaries. The good roads movement was endorsed. There was a representation of 120 out of 129 committeemen.

Secured Noted Chorister.

The County Sunday School convention will be held in Monessen September 16 and 17. The local ministerial association has been working in connection with the county and State officers to make this convention the greatest in the history of Westmoreland county. Already the services of Grant C. Tuller, recognized as the greatest chorister in this line of special work in the country have been secured.

One Fined; Other Discharged.

Tony Alexnder and Julis Hendall were arrested Saturday night at 12:30 o'clock at Tenth streeet for fighting. Officers McEldowney and Higgins made the arrests. At a hearing Alexander was fined $3.00 and costs and Hendall was discharged.

Bishop Moore's Lecture at Methodist Church tonight on the noted battle of Chemulpo, 8 o'clock.

People Growing Clamorous in Demands for Better Garbage Wagon

SANITATION THE QUESTION

Stench Arising from Refuse Carried in Open Wagon Almost Unbearable

The people of Charleroi are beginning to get clamorous for a new garbage wagon, and action by council to secure one, will likely be compelled by pubilc opinion within the course of the next week or so. The matter is now in the hands of the garbage committee for investigation and it is likely they will make a report on Tuesday evening at the meeting of council, any action to be taken to abide by such recommendation as they may make.

There is no difficulty in telling when the wagon is passing along the street or alley, the stench from the refuse and decayed matter being apparent from many rods distant. A closed wagon would stop a greater part if not all of this. It is acknowledged that this is most unsanitary, the hauling of garbage in open wagons, and the Board of Health desires that a wagon be procured at once.

A wagon for the speccial purpose of hauling garbage was procured about three years ago. It was used for a time, and put away, to be hauled out later, and used. Now it is said to be worn out. Nearly $500 was paid for the wagon. It was claimed it was too heavy for use on the hill. and was not used much there. For several months past there has been nothing but open wagons and compaints have been many. Nutting and Woods the garbage haulers cannot better matters any, not having authority to buy a new wagon, and the only remedy they could provide would be to line the bottom of the wagon with zinc or something of the sort, and that in reality would be no protection at all from the unsanitary condition. It is certainly up to the council as they are the representatives of the people to provide means for hauling the garbage in a less offensive manner.

Notice.

Council No. 1240 Royal Arcanum, will celebrate its anniversary Monday night June 28, at its regular meeting, although the anniversray proper is June 23. A social session will be held after the regular meeting, at which prominent visitors and speakers will take part. All members are urgently requested to be present. By order of committee. 269t3

Little attacks of indigestion are what bring on other ailments such as acute indigestion, chronic dyspepsia, and even more serious permanent illness. Kodol is guaranteed to give reilef. Try it today. Sold by Piper Bros. eodtf

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills, small, gentle and sure. Sold by Piper Bros. eodtf

J. K. Tener, Pres. S. A. Walton, Vice Pres. R. H. Rush, Cashier.

Saving Leads to Independence

Independence for the future is something that every young man and woman should look forward to.

In no better way can it be accomplished than by starting early to save.

Open an account now with the First National Bank. It will be a wonderful help to you.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Charleroi, Pa.

Depository for the State of Pennsylvania.

For The June Brides

If you desire to present an inexpensive gift to the bride a simple token of remembsance of the happy occasion, this store offers for your selection a host of beautiful and appropriate articles at small prices.

Sterling silver cutlery, cut glass, etc.

$1.50 to $5.00	$5.00 to $10.00
Bon Bon Dishes	Dozen Tea Spoons
Lockart Ware Sandwich Plate	Dozen Oyster Forks
Salad Spoons	Half Dozen Knives
Berry Spoons	Half Dozen Forks
Cold Meat Fork	Half Dozen Bullion Spoons
Carving Sets	Half Dozen Butter Spreads
Gravy Ladle	Pair Candle Sticks
Preserve Spoon	Olive Tray
Cut Glass Salad Bowl	Soup Ladle
Cut Glass Berry Bowl	Casarole
Celery Tray	Wine Bottles
Vase	Water Sets
Tumblers	Every article up-to-date.

JOHN B. SCHAFER

Manufacturing Jeweler

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BELL 76 CHARLEROI 76

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READING NOTICES—Such as business Locals, notices of meetings, resolutions of respect, cards of thanks, etc., 5 cents per line.

LEGAL NOTICES—Legal, official and similar advertising, including that in settlement of estates, public sales, live stock and estray notices, bank notices, notices to teachers, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 6 cents a line, each additional insertion.

LOCAL AGENCIES

George S. Night.....Charleroi
Clyde Collins.....Speers
M. Gootey.....Dunlevy
E. L. Kibler.....Lock No. 4

June 28 In American History.

1776—Terrific bombardment of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, by the British resulted in a bloody repulse of the fleet.

1778—Battle of Monmouth, N. J.

1830—James Madison, fourth president of the United States, died; born 1751.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.

Sun sets 7:31, rises 4:27; moon sets 1:40 a. m.

Unwise Resistence.

When Erasmus Wilson, the philosophic writer of the Pittsburg Gazette Times lectured in Charleroi last week under the auspices of the young men's Bible class of the First Presbyterian church, he was approached by some of the citizens who are interested in civics, and asked as to the best methods of promoting public reforms and creating a better civic condition in town and country. Mr. Wilson very frankly stated that such moves were failures for the most part because those who engaged in them failed to recognize existing conditions and public sentiment, and by combatting things tolerated by the public aroused more resistence against the removal of the objectionable feature than the reformers could overcome. This not only gives the reform movement decided setback but it more strongly entrenches the opposition and delayes still further the final triupmh of civic righteousness.

This is strickingly demonstrated in E. F. Acheson's attempt at county prohibition. Ignoring conditions, which differ in different parts of the county and public sentiment, which is also widely divergent, according to locality, the ex-Congressman prepared a code according to his own personal views, and attempted to foist in on the public. Because he failed miserably he bitterly assails the character of the people of certain localities in the county, and asserts that they are traffickers in evil, because they do not think and vote his way. As a result his attacks have all the more strongly entrenched the liquor traffic in the county. His crusade has had the effect of removing many of the minor evils, as well as closer observance of the Brooks license law. With the objectionable features of the traffic largely removed, the public eases its resistence, and the traffic is more firmly entrenched than ever.

Great reforms are never achieved in short order, and they are delayed more often than otherwise by the unwise resistence of the over zealous. Public morals, like creation, is a master of evolution, and the desired standard will never be attained at one fell swoop.

Better a Stamp Tax.

In order to meet a growing deficit in the United States Treasury it is proposed to place a tax upon the net incomes of corporations. This proposition is one of President Taft's ideas, and, as a matter of fact meets his hearty approval. Notwithstanding this executive approval the project is sure to stir up serious opposition.

This opposition will come from the small corporations, which are in reality private concerns. So far as the large corporations are concerned, such as railroad companies and the big industrial trusts, there are already comparatively open to the public. To compel the small concerns to file sworn statements of their business to the Government with the chance of their content leaking out to rivals is a most objectionable form of Government supervision. The small corporation, organized for private business purposes, cannot afford to put its business secrests in the possession of rivals, which it would virtually be compelled to do if the Government requires all successful corporations to make public their business affairs.

The better way to collect additional revenue is through a stamp tax. This will apply equally to all, and would not be particularly burdensome to any individual or interests. Moreover, being a direct tax, it will have the effect of directing attention more closely to public expenditures, than when the taxation is indirect or is exacted from some special interest. If the Government is obliged to make war time expenditures, war time methods of taxation should be resorted to. Better a stamp tax than a tax on the fruits of successful business enterprises.

Nearing the End.

With the tariff bill nearing completion it is probable that it will be disposed of before the fall trade sets in so that nothing will stand in the way of the renewed period of prosperity that is indicated. Thanks to the watchfulness and activity of our representatives in the Senate and House of Congress, none of Pennsylvania's industries will suffer to any great extent in the cut in schedules that many in any way work hardship to either manufacturer or workingmen.

Although not yet up to the high-water mark of prosperity attained before the depression set in, the gleaming fires of industry along the valley are every day augumented. New developments are projected; more orders are coming in, and labor is more generally employed. Already there is a scarcity of workmen reported in the coke regions, and the contemplated merger of the independent coke plants of the Fayette county field will make still greater demand. Charleroi, as the industrial center of the Fourth pool, cannot fail but be benefitted by the developments that are in progress on all sides. The best days of the Magic City materially are in the future, not in the past. The financial and industrial depression is rapidly nearing the end.

Electric Sparks

A marriage license has been granted to Adam Solensky and Tetodoszja Katczenska, both of Canonsburg. The woman is certainly to be congratulated in getting rid of such a name.

Every girl that gets married, according to the newspaper accounts, is popular. Do girls who are unpopular never get married? Canonsburg Notes. Well, that is owing to whether or not they are subscribers.

The Fayette City Journal has a bone to pick with the "Limited Mail" writer of the sparks column. Says the aforesaid person's curves are not breaking well, or something to that effect. And all about a question of finances. O! Piffle! why bother with the filthy lucre?

They say that Senator Lodge helped Theodore Roosevelt write a book 14 years ago. Now Mr. Roosevelt is able to get off any number of effusions without aid from anybody.

Some women lose their pocketbooks and make a thorough tour of the stores they have visited during the day as well as other places, only to find them at home on the parlor table.

Heartburn, our rising, belching, aull, heavy feeling and such things are dll cused by indigestion. Kodol stops them by digesting all the food you eat. Sold by Piper Bros. eodtf

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is good for cuts, burns and bruises and is especially good for piles. Refuse substitute. Sold by Piper Bro. eodtf

CRUSHED IN THE ICE.

Thrilling Experience on Board a Sealing Vessel.

HOW THE SHIP WENT DOWN.

Smashed In Amidships and Powerless to Escape, She Was Swallowed In the Icy Deep—The Wild Rush of the Crew to Escape on the Floe.

Constant peril menaces the hardy crews that fearlessly sail into the icy northern seas and risk their lives in the dangerous work of hunting the seal. In Harper's Magazine George Harding, the author, writes dramatically of the sinking of the ship on which he sailed with the Newfoundland sealing fleet. His experience was uniquely perilous. The ship was crushed like an egg in the ice.

"On the bridge were the captain and watch anxiously awaiting the chance to head the ship out of the moving ice into the stationary pack of which the big sheet was part. The bowline lay on the barricade, ready for heaving when the crew should be ordered on the floe to haul the ship's head around. Aloft, the spyman searched the gloom for signs of a lull in the confused and tremendous waste.

"Then there came a terrific crush. The vessel, caught in the trench between the raftering sheets, was powerless to escape. The smash of breaking timbers rose above the gale as a great corner of ice crushed the vessel's side amidships. The captain and watch rushed to the engine room. It was filled with steam, the inflowing water having already reached the fires. A glance showed that nothing could stop the inrush of water. The firemen were retreating. The first of them, like a creature from another world, coal begrimed, undershirt clad, reached the ice sheathed deck, spreading panic in his path. Above the hailing of questions and shouts that no man could understand came the voice of the skipper; he knew the situation as no other man.

"'Men,' he shouted, 'the ship 'll go! Pack your clothes—save the grub!'

"Then it was confusion everywhere. The crew poured up the hatchway, hauling clothes boxes and bags, crowding over the side, colliding in midair as they half tumbled and half slid down the ropes, then back for food. Laboriously the heavy pork barrels were hauled by hand from the after hold, where men bravely toiled. Others fought their way aloft, where the sails were stowed. The canvas cut loose, bellying out in the force of the gale, was dropped to the deck. Punts were slipped from the davits. Some, hitting the ice with a crash, were stowed in. Throughout it all the captain shouted:

"'Haul them punts and grub farther off! Farther yet! Farther!'

"The water, rapidly rising, drove the men from the lower hold. They retreated to the deck. Then the inflow, level with the ocean, ceased. The ice for the time held the ship in its grip. Second by second passed, bringing no change. In that brief interval each man suddenly thought to save the thing he most desired. A wild rush was made to wheelhouse, to cabin, to the ship's storeroom—every man for himself—a scuffle to get the thing most coveted and escape to the ice. With one it was a rifle from the ship's armory to replace the antiquated muzzle loader at home; with another, the ship's compass or the barometer; with the after galley cook it was the cabin dishes. In the cabin a crowd surged to the medicine chest, scrambling for liniments and pills, smashing anything that was an obstacle in their way. Such was the scene when the cry arose on deck, repeated by fifty men and echoing throughout the vessel. 'Tis time to take to the ice!' Then a great rush to be clear of the doomed ship as the mass of men, some empty handed, others laden, defending their spoil from the unsuccessful, plunged on to the ice.

"The ship was sinking fast. It was but a short leap for the last man from her deck to the loosening ice. The men stood on the floe, looking the ship over from the bow, lifted high, to the stern, now below water.

"'A pity to lose the vessel,' they said. 'Wonderful hard to lose the trip o' fat.'

"Then came the final plunge. The mainmast, reaching over the floe, broke as the weight of the vessel pulled it under. The great anchors sliding from the bow added to the tumult, as everything not frozen solid to the deck crashed into the house and galley. For a second a flash of flame shot from the overturned stoves; then nothing save a few seal pelts and broken oars lay on the surface of the troubled hole in the floe where the Grand Lake had disappeared."

Parisian Amiability.

The mother-in-law question is as acute in Paris as in London, but there are ladies who do not seem to be always at loggerheads with their daughters' husbands. According to a witness in court, some sons-in-law are extremely tolerant fellows. A lady was giving evidence as to the disposition of her daughter's husband, and as evidence of his kindly nature she explained to the judge: "Oh, M. le President, the young man is of the completest amiability! Believe me, he has been married to my daughter eighteen months, and he has not once threatened to strike me!"—London Standard.

The hearts of the people are the only legitimate foundation of empire.—Chinese Proverb.

CRUELTIES IN CHINA.

Torture of Prisoners Carried to Point of Refinement.

HOME OF THE WATER DEATH.

A Worse Infliction Than That of Being Tied to a Beam by the Thumbs and Big Toes—The Bastinado and Flogging With Split Bamboo.

China is a land of contradictions and mysteries. It bristles with surprises. The phlegmatic nature of its natives is in marked contrast to their inherent cruelty.

"What a poor, weak looking baby!" you might say to a Chinaman about his offspring, and he will merely shrug his shoulders in reply. Meet him in a month's time and ask him how the youngster is getting on.

"The disease was a fatal one," he will answer, with another significant shrug. If the child were a girl you could safely draw your own conclusions as to its fate. John Chinaman has no use for deformed or very sickly children, particularly girls.

Torture of prisoners has been carried to a point of refinement. One of the most terrible was surely the cage in which a man was placed so that his head just protruded at the top, while his toes only touched the ground sufficiently to prevent dislocation of the neck.

His hands were bound behind him so that he could not relieve himself, and he was left to be jeered at by the public until hunger and exhaustion put an end to his sufferings.

The day of the bastinado, too, is by no means over. The prisoner is strung up in a reverse condition, and the naked soles of his feet are pounded with a cane, with the result that the victim seldom recovers.

But the more common form of flogging is to beat the thighs with the concave side of a split bamboo, which cuts at every stroke into the flesh.

China, by the way, was the home of that terrible death by water drops. The victim's head was placed on a low hard, block, and drops of water at short intervals were allowed to fall from a height on to his forehead—a far, far worse infliction than that of being tied to a beam by the thumbs and big toes.

The cangue is regarded as a comparatively mild sort of punishment. This consists of a wooden collar, about four feet square and four inches thick, which is placed over the prisoner's head, so that its full weight falls on the shoulders.

A description of the offense is also attached to the victim's body, and as he cannot feed himself he has to rely on the public for sustenance.

Conservative to a degree, it is not surprising to find that the wheelbarrow as a passenger conveyance is still in vogue, as, too, is the ferry, consisting of a light canoe, towed across the water by a number of swimmers.

Machinery for the most part is despised, and the mill, still used for winnowing the staple diet, rice, is of the simplest and most out of date description possible.

The rice is placed in a cement basin, over which is a heavy stone at the end of a long lever. This is worked up and down by two boards, in the form of a cross, attached to the axle of a huge hand turned wheel.

For simplicity of keeping a city informed of the time Canton would be hard to beat. In one of the temples are four large earthen jars on successive shelves.

Water descends by slow drops from one to the other, a brass scale on a float in the bottom one indicating as it rises the hour of the day.

At 5 o'clock every afternoon the lowest jar is emptied and the upper one refilled. On the outside walls of the city are displayed boards with the number of the hour on them, so that all may see. And this has gone on without a break since 1321.

Funerals appear almost a mockery to the visitor. If money can be freely spent a manager is appointed, and from the highways and the byways street boys and beggars are collected, dressed up in amazing costumes, supplied with dazzling umbrellas, standards and boards, which are carried over their shoulders in a long straggle.

Others carry small houses and carts, made of card paper, horses, men, women, etc., indicative of the dead one's treasures, and these, with heaps of paper coins and paper money, are burned at the grave so that they may be enjoyed in the life beyond.

Hired mourners with cymbals, gongs and wind instruments keep up a continuous series of howls and noises, to which is added the boohoo, boohoo, of an ear racking horn worked something like a garden hose.

Women are regarded as nothing in China. They are brought up in ignorance of the world outside, the one object of their life being to get married and have sons to follow the fathers. A girl is not even allowed to look upon her husband until she is actually wedded.—London Ladies' Field.

Not Very Neighborlike.

Dugald—Yon was not a verra neighborlike thing to be doin', Angus, when you was telling the whole toon' that I was drunk aal the week that we was in Glescow. Angus—I never said no sich word oot o' my lips, Dugald Mackay. Aat I said was that you was perfect sober on the Sabbath day!"—London Opinion.

Though you drive Nature out with a pitchfork, she always comes back.—German Proverb.

ROOT JUICE SCIENTIST MAY COME HERE

Many Local People are Sending Him Invitations to Come

There are many people here that are very much interested in the great health-creating discovery that seems to have made so many remakable cures in and around Ft. Wayne Ind. Consequently many people are writing to the scientist and inviting him to come to this point and start a demonstration. "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire," and as so many people of Ft. Wayne and other points are so enthusiastic in praising the Root Juice remedy it certainly must be a remarkable health-producing agent. Scores of those who have used the remedy claim that it soon removes all soreness from the stomach and bowels and so strengthens the liver and kidneys that good digestion and secretion is certain. Then such troubles as catarrh of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, constipation, rheumatism, various kidney complaints and most of the troubles common to women cease to exist as the cause is removed. Scores of people who were cured by the great remedy are so thankful that they are publishing it to the world. It is hoped the scientist can be induced to arrange with one of our local druggists to demonstrate his great remedy to the people of this point.

A Versatile Parisian.

A quaint Parisian character was Mlle. Montansier, an actress, who, while on the stage one night, heard Marie Antoinette say, "How good that cabbage soup they are eating smells!" The actress took a bowl round to the royal box and that night supped with Marie Antoinette, an honor to which the highest nobles in France dared not aspire, thence in due course becoming manager of the fetes at Versailles. Later she was a sort of queen of the Palais Royal and sent to the war a band of actors who performed farces between two battles. She obtained 8,000,000 francs from the revolutionary government, almost married Napoleon—or so Barras said—and had her last love affair when she was eighty-five. When she died she bequeathed all her creditors to the king of France.

A Heroic Slave.

There was a humble slave in the palace of the Caliph Haroun al Raschid. The caliph had in his audience chamber twenty rare vases, and it was written in the laws of Bagdad that he who should have the misfortune to break one of these would pay the penalty with his life. This slave one day broke a vase. He was instantly seized, tried and condemned to death. But the caliph had no sooner pronounced sentence on him than the slave turned, and, walking calmly to the other nineteen vases, with one sweep of the arm destroyed them all.

"Wretch," the caliph thundered, "why have you done that barbarous deed?"

"To save the lives of nineteen of my fellow countrymen," the doomed slave replied.

Munich an Artistic Leader.

Munich is in great part a creation of the nineteenth century. Yet when one sees how artfully and lovingly she has woven the new about whatever remains of the old it is easy to understand why she has been Germany's artistic leader for the last hundred years and why such geniuses as Lenbach, Von Uhde, Schwanthaler, Orlando di Lasso and Richard Strauss have felt at home there.—Robert Haven Schauffler in Century.

The Desire For Appearance.

The Village Grocer (peevishly)—Look here, Aaron! What makes you put the big apples in the top of the bar'l? The Honest Farmer (cheerily)—What makes you comb that long scalp lock over your bald spot?—Puck.

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OLD CA

Once Richer Than Business Now

Of Cadiz, De Amicis described by writing with a white pencil on

Under the noonday the lofty Torre de Vigia, val watchtower in the city, its buildings are dazzlingly white, almost encircled by the blue waters of the bay, a lower, narrow isthmus like a finger pointing toward the mainland. Cadiz rests on the bowl of the pipe—yes, a pure white meerschaum without coloring, though 3,000 years old.

Americans may justly regard this new desert place with compassion, but here it grew to greatness by its commerce with the new world—while Spain ruled the Americas—and then fell away into decay on the loss of the western possessions.

It was great before Rome was founded. And as late as 1770 it was wealthier than London. Commerce has ever been its life. Today its chief business is the production of salt for export. This humble staple, evaporated in countless shallow lagoons in wide spreading marshes, still keeps Cadiz in touch with the new world, as most of the salt is shipped to South America.

The natives pronounce Cadiz with "z" silent and "a" very broad—"Ca-di." That has always been its name, with slight variations. Its Phoenician and Tyrian founders called it Gadir, a castle of fastness. The Romans called it Gades. The Arabs had it Kadis.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Paid.

Miss Belle (warningly)—Sally, they used to tell me when I was a little girl that if I did not let coffee alone it would make me foolish. Sally (who owes her one)—Well, why didn't you?—Life.

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...RNER'S GENIUS.

...of Turner, the Great ...ndscape Painter.

...k entitled "Stories of the English Artists", H. Darley and C. Hunt tell an interesting anecdote of Turner, the great landscape painter. He disliked to part with his pictures and when he sold one invariably wore a look of dejection and oppression. If a friend asked him what was the matter he would sorrowfully explain, "I've lost one of my children this week."

Once a rich Birmingham manufacturer, Gillott by name, introduced himself to the painter and stated that he had come to buy.

"Don't want to sell" or some such laconic rebuff was the answer.

The manufacturer then drew from his pocket a bundle of banknotes, about £5,000 worth.

"Mere paper," observed Turner, with grim humor, a little softened, however, and evidently enjoying the joke.

"To be bartered for mere canvas," replied the persistent Gillott, waving his hand at the "Building of Carthage" and its companions.

This tone of cool depreciation seemed to have a happy effect, and finally Gillott departed with some £5,000 worth of Turner's pictures.

A Strenuous Wooer.

"The Reminiscences of Bismarck" contains an account of his courtship. He was a young Prussian officer when he first met Johanna von Puttkamer, but he made application at once to her father for permission to pay his addresses. Aghast at Bismarck's proposal, the old gentleman did not absolutely decline it. Instead he wrote giving permission to pay a sort of "visit of inspection" at the Puttkamer home. Bismarck hastened to Reinfeld. The whole Puttkamer family was lined up to greet him. The father and mother glared at him solemnly, and Johanna herself stood between them, her eyes cast modestly downward. With the swift, whirlwind decision that scored Bismarck his later political triumphs he carried the situation by storm. Galloping up the driveway, he leaped from his horse, ran forward and flung his arms around Johanna, taking no heed of her scandalized parents and catching her to his breast and covering her blushing face with kisses. After that there could be no talk of "probation" or "waiting." The betrothal was necessarily an accepted fact.

Nearer seven feet tall than six was the father of the present earl of Enniskillen. He was a magistrate and a mighty fox hunter. He used to come to the "justice room" ready dressed for hunting quite early in the morning, in order to hear cases before he started off to the meet. His practice was to hear the plaintiff and then horsewhip the defendant, abusing him for behaving in such a blackguardly manner. Then he heard the defendant and afterward horsewhipped the plaintiff. It is said that both parties left the court perfectly satisfied, each saying that the other had been horsewhipped by his honor.—London Graphic.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

The Way Dwight L. Moody Handled the Question in England.

Possibly the most novel response ever made to a request to return a vote of thanks to a chairman was that made by Dwight L. Moody during his first visit to England.

He had attended a meeting at which the Earl of Shaftesbury was chairman. The duty of proposing a vote of thanks was assigned to him and the announcement made:

"Our American cousin, the Rev. Mr. Moody of Chicago, will now move a vote of thanks to the noble earl who has presided on this occasion."

The whole thing was quite out of Mr. Moody's line. English formalities might or might not have come gracefully from his lips had he attempted them, but he did not. With an utter disregard of conventionality he burst upon the audience with the bold announcement:

"The speaker has made two mistakes. To begin with, I'm not the Rev. Mr. Moody at all. I'm plain Dwight L. Moody, a Sunday school worker. And then I'm not your American cousin. By the grace of God I'm your brother, interested with you in our Father's work for his children.

"And now about this vote of thanks to the noble earl for being our chairman this evening. I don't see why we should thank him any more than he should thank us. When at one time they offered to thank our Mr. Lincoln for presiding over a meeting in Illinois he stopped it. He said he'd tried to do his duty and they'd tried to do theirs. He thought it was about an even thing all round."

That opening fairly took the breath away from Mr. Moody's hearers. Such a talk could not be gauged by any known standard. Mr. Moody carried his English audiences with him from that beginning to his latest labors.

Who He Was.

At the crossing of the river Styx Death met a stranger with a grin on his face.

"Who are you?" demanded Death.

"I am your manservant," replied the stranger.

"My manservant!" repeated Death, somewhat puzzled to know what the new arrival meant.

"In other words, the valet of the shadow of Death," chortled the stranger.

It is perhaps superfluous to add that before journeying hence the stranger had been a professional jokesmith.—New York Times.

Nice Discrimination.

"Stop!" cried an author to a maidservant. "What papers are you burning there?"

"It's all right, sir," was the reply. "These are only the old sheets covered with writing. I 'aven't touched the clean ones!"

Although vanity is supposed to be a feminine trait, one doesn't have to scratch very deep to find it in a man.—Chicago News.

IN HIGH ALTITUDES.

The Most Common Ways In Which the Heart Is Affected.

Dr. I. N. Hall, writing in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, says that the dangers to the heart in high altitudes are the same as in other places, but are greatly exaggerated in some directions. The troubles most common and serious, he says, relate to inflammation of the heart muscle, hardening of the arteries and dilation of the heart.

The principle applied is this: The heart and lungs have an increase of functional work with each added degree of elevation and the consequent decrease in atmospheric pressure. To meet the increased demand on the circulation the heart must enlarge if the usual amount of exercise is taken. It is not unusual for acute dilation of the heart to occur after slight effort on the part of those whose arteries have begun to harden and who long have been accustomed to atmospheric pressure at the sea level. The trouble with those who suffer in high altitude, the writer declares, is that they try to do too much at first when they feel invigorated by the bracing atmosphere.

Dr. Hall adds that even an ascent in a railway train may be fatal to those who have but a narrow margin of heart strength, or the slightest exertion at such a time may produce angina pectoris. The average case of well compensated valvular disease will do as well at a high altitude as anywhere else if the patient observes proper precautions. In such a climate he is less susceptible to acute rheumatism.

What Man Owes to Birds.

"It should be realized," said a naturalist, "that without birds to hold in check the insects vegetable life soon would cease and life for man would become impossible upon the earth. Birds are nature's check to the amazing power of insects to increase. If insect life were allowed free course it would soon overpower plant life, and therefore animal life, including that of man, would be impossible. This is an astounding conclusion, but it is the conclusion of science. If the birds were gone very soon the leaves would disappear from the trees, and the limbs would be festooned with the webs of caterpillars or with masses of their nests. These would move from tree to tree, increasing by the million as they advanced. In the course of a few seasons there would be no trees. In the fields other species of insects would destroy the grass and the grain and all vegetable life, and the ground would be as if a sea of devouring mouths had passed over it."

Love in a Flat.

"May I kiss you?"

The girl hastily consulted a document.

"You may," she said.

"Why did you consult that paper?"

"To see if there is anything in our lease prohibiting it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

VARIES IN QUANTITY.

A Cord of Wood Is a Rather Uncertain Proposition.

ODD FACTS ABOUT ITS BULK

There Are Many Different Conditions That Affect the Measurement of the Pile—The Interesting Result of an Experimental Test.

When is a cord not a cord?

To the farmer harvesting his small wood lot and to the man laying in logs for the large fireplace of his country or seaside home, to the paper manufacturer buying pulp wood and to the proprietor of the ordinary city wood yard, to all of these men this question has an important financial meaning.

Queer to say and contrary to the belief of most people, there are many times when a cord is less than a cord and many conditions when it is more. School arithmetics say that a cord of wood is 128 cubic feet, or the contents of a pile eight feet long, four feet high and four feet wide. Wood is marketed on this basis. A pile whose length, breadth and height multiplied together gives this number of cubic feet fills this requirement, no matter whether the sticks are long or short, straight or crooked, round or split, unless there is an understanding to the contrary. Nevertheless, a cord, though it comes up to legal measurements, is an uncertain quantity, even when the seller is honest and the buyer satisfied.

A lumberman may have a tract of pulp wood which he sells to a paper mill at $5 a cord for as many cords as it will make. It is in the contract that he shall cut and stack it. He cuts it in twelve foot lengths, and when the job is complete it measures 200 cords, and he receives $1,000 for it. Would he have made or lost by cutting four foot lengths instead of twelve?

He would have lost in the first place from the additional labor required to cut four foot wood, but his principal loss would have resulted from a greatly diminished number of cubic feet, due to the fact that short sticks lie closer together than large.

Measurements and experimental tests have been made to ascertain exactly how much actual wood is in cords of different lengths, sizes, shapes and species.

Had the 200 cords of twelve foot wood been cut in four foot lengths there would have been only 176 cords, and the owner would have received for it $880 instead of $1,000. It was, therefore, clearly to his advantage to cut twelve foot lengths, but it would have been to the buyer's advantage to have it cut in four foot lengths. He would have received the same actual quantity of wood for $120 less.

It also makes considerable difference to the seller whether wood is chopped or sawed. If chopped, the chips are lost. Where the logs are large this loss amounts to no small total. In a cord of four foot wood, with sticks six inches in diameter, the chip loss is from 6 to 8 per cent, and, of course, the shorter the sticks are cut the greater the loss. If the wood is sawed the sawdust loss is scarcely the half of 1 per cent.

The difference due to spaces between the sticks, of course, depends very much on the shape and size of the sticks. Straight, smooth sticks lie close together, and a cord contains more wood and less air. For given lengths sticks of soft woods are usually straighter and smoother and when stacked lie closer together. But whatever the kind, cords of long sticks are pretty sure to contain more empty space than cords made of short pieces. Likewise cords of split wood contain less than cords of round sticks. The finer the wood is split the more it makes; hence wood dealers are often willing to sell kindlings, all sawed and split, for the same price per cord as unsplit wood. They get back the cost of labor in the increased bulk.

A cord (128 cubic feet) of four foot hardwood usually contains about eighty-three cubic feet of solid wood, a cord of three foot wood averages eighty-three and one-half feet, of two foot wood eighty-four feet and of one foot wood eighty-five feet. The conifers, soft woods, contain ninety to ninety-six cubic feet. Thus the purchaser receives on an average about two-thirds of a cord of real wood and one-third of a cord of spaces.

In some countries wood is bought by weight, and the buyer comes more nearly getting what he bargains for, but even then he may miss it if he receives green wood when he wants dry. According to timber testing engineers of the United States forest service, wood may lose half or more its green weight in seasoning. Cedar for lead pencils is bought by weight in this country. The pieces are so small and of such irregular size that they cannot conveniently be stacked and measured as cordwood.

The bulk of nearly all woods decreases as seasoning goes on. A hundred cords green will make from eighty-nine to ninety-three cords when dry. This is a factor of no small importance to dealers who handle large quantities.

Wood lot owners and farmers who have small forest tracts from which they expect to sell cord wood are no less interested than contractors who buy and sell large quantities. It will stand them in hand to know how much difference it makes whether wood is cut long or short, chopped or sawed, whether the sticks are round or split, whether large or small and whether the measurements are to be made while the wood is green or after it is seasoned.

THE MUFFS MEN WORE

They Were Decked With Lace and Bows of Ribbon.

A FASHION OF OTHER DAYS.

Their Use Was Quite Common, Too, and Not Confined to Fops and Dandies—Double Muffs Were Once In Vogue—Extremes of Style In Sizes.

Muffs were invented for the use of a man. At least so the legend goes. It seems a classic shade found the air of the world so beastly cold when he reascended to earth after his death that his hands were almost frozen.

Consequently it was decreed that the slayer of the poor young gentleman should kill enough sables—evidently sables were appreciated even in those early days—to make a covering for the frosted fingers. He did it, and that was the origin of the muff.

Even if one is not prepared to accept this account of the first muff as authoritative there is one thing that is certain. It is only in very modern times that muffs have been the exclusive property of women. Up to the third quarter of the eighteenth century men were quite as addicted to them as women were.

In the wardrobe accounts of Henry, prince of Wales, for 1608 the prices of two muffs are set down. The most expensive cost £7, a very big sum in those days, and is described as being made of cloth of silver wrought with purls, plates and Venice twists of silver and gold. The other was a comparatively plain one of black satin embroidered with black silk, and its price was proportionately less, only 60 shillings.

At the time of Charles I and Charles II. there was a curious fashion of double muffs, a small one for each hand, something like a big loose cuff. The single or ordinary muffs carried by the English ladies of Hollar's etchings are of medium size and made entirely of smooth fur, arranged, as a rule, with the hair running round the muff.

At the extreme end of the century, after the advent of William of Orange, men's muffs were still small and were generally suspended from a ribbon round the neck, but in 1703 it seems to have been more usual to loop the muff to a coat button. There is a widely prevalent idea, I think, that masculine muff wearers invariably belonged to the dandy class—the fops, beaus and macaronies—but this was not actually the case, although the fashion was certainly scoffed at by some contemporary writers.

Staid and elderly gentlemen carried muffs habitually. For instance, Dr. Josiah Tucker, dean of Gloucester and a famous political economist, was so attached to his huge fur muff that he carried it even when officiating at the cathedral services. Englishmen, however, do not seem ever to have favored lace frilled muffs such as were affected by Frenchmen during the early part of the eighteenth century, but contented themselves with trimmings of ribbon bows, adornments quite sufficiently effeminate, one would think.

Muffs, both ladies' and gentlemen's, varied much in size at different times from the reign of Queen Anne onward. In 1710 they were very tiny, but grew somewhat larger during the following couple of decades. In 1740, however, they had decreased again, and a little later Horace Walpole writes of sending George Montagu "a decent smallish muff that you may put in your pocket, and it cost but 14 shillings." But by 1760 both sexes were carrying such capacious muffs that pet dogs were often concealed in their warm recesses. About this time, by the way, muffs made of feathers were introduced by reason, it is said, of an unusual scarcity of furs in the market.

In 1786 ladies' muffs—men, except such eccentric fogies as Dean Tucker, had by this time given up wearing such things—were decidedly diminutive. However, at the beginning of the nineteenth century they were again of monster proportions and so continued for about thirty years.

Two muffs of the year 1800 shown in a fashion plate of that year are of long, shaggy fur, and in the print one is colored yellow and has a bow of purple ribbon in the center, while the other is deep brown and has no trimming. Another huge muff of rough, dark fur is shown in a set of fashion plates for 1803.

A few years nearer our own time the modish muff was large, flat and so widely open at the ends that it could have afforded but scanty protection to the wrists. One example was made of ermine, a fur which was in high favor from this time up to the mid-Victorian period.—London Queen.

Buried Treasures In Morocco.

In Morocco it is customary for a man to bury most of his riches in a place known only to himself. This custom is practiced by all Moors, for they cannot trust their own family, who would murder them directly if it were known where the money was. At the death of the head of a family in Morocco digging operations commence at once, but seldom is the money discovered. There must be many fortunes buried away in odd corners of the country. An instance came under the writer's notice at one of the coast towns. During the demolition of a house a considerable sum of money was found built into the wall.—London Graphic.

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For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

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LOCAL NOTES

Brief Mention of People and Events in this Community.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wheeler, of the Grant building a girl.

Miss Florence Combs of Hiram, Ohio, is here for a visit with friends and relatives.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Taylor of McKean avenue, a girl.

Charles Atkinson of Frostburg, Md., arrived Saturday for a vist with his sister, Mrs. John Hott of McKean avenue.

A lecture on one of the world's greatest battles at Methodist church by Bishop Moore, 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Whitlatch and daughter Dorothy returned last evening from a visit in Parkersburg, W. Va., with relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hunter left yesterday for East Palestine, Ohio, for a visit with friends.

John Majors is transacting business today in Pittsburg.

L. V. McVey, R. J. McKean, Harry Hormell and Tom Barger made a trip to Chalk Hill, Fayette county yesterday in Mr. McVey's auto.

"A large and deeply interested audience heard last night the thrilling lecture of Bishop Moore on "Chemulpo."—The Steubenville Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jones left this morning for Pittsburg where they will visit friends.

James Crow has returned home from Greenup, Ken., where he has been for sometime.

Miss Neva Brown returned last evening from Pittsburg where she has spent several days with friends and relatives.

Samuel Crawford of Brownsville spent yesterday in Charleroi with friends and relatives.

B. H. Crawford returned yesterday from Tarentum, where he spent a few days with friends.

Joseph Hurst was a visitor yesterday in Pittsburg with friends.

M. and. Mrs. B. F. Barnett, and sons George, Bruce, James and Frank of Charleroi and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barnett of North Charleroi were in Homestead yesterday to attend a reunion of the Barnett family at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McClain.

Mrs. S. K. Scott and daughter, Nelle are spending the day in Pittsburg with friends.

It Didn't Fall Out.

"I see your hair is falling out, sir," remarked the hairdresser, who was getting ready to work the hair tonic on the customer.

"You don't see anything of the sort," ejoined his victim. "What you see is the sequel to a falling out between Mrs. Codgers and myself."—London Answers.

How He Knew.

"My wife took me to the orchestra concert last night, and I think they played Wagner."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, a big hunch of plaster fell from the ceiling into the middle aisle during the concert, and a man who was sleeping near me woke up and said 'Wagner!'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Get It Free.

A good old preacher who had decided to leave an unremunerative charge, finding it impossible to collect his salary, said in his farewell sermon: "I have little more to add, dear brethren, save this—you were all in favor of free salvation, and the manner in which you have treated me proves that you have got it!"

Would Seem Not.

"In these stories of the middle ages we always read about the hero's good right arm."

"Well?"

"Was there never a southpaw knight?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are antiseptic and relieve pain quickly. Insit upon DeWitt'. Send your name to E. C. DeWitt and Co., Chicago, for a free trial box. Sold by Piper Bros. eodtf

DeWitt's Kidneyand Bladder Pills quickly relieve backache weak back, pains in the groin, rheumatism, etc. Send your name to E. C. DeWitt and Co., Chicago for free trial box. Sold by Piper Bros. eodt

Classified Ads

LOST—On Fallowfield avenue between Sixth and Fifth street on or on Fifth street between Fallowfield or McKean avenue a sum of money. Findre return to 100 Mail office. 271t2

FOR SALE—Ladies' Rambler Bicycle, good condition only $8.00. Inquire 104 Mail office. 265tf

WANTED—Two unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping. Inquire 163 Mail office. 271t4p

THE JUNIOR'S CODE

By THOMAS G. ECKLES.

(Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.)

There are cases of individual stupidity and there are combinations of stupidity. It has been my fate to suffer from one of these combinations. In my case it consisted of a man in love and a small boy who hadn't any sense.

Mr. Perkins, the junior member of the firm where I was confidential clerk, was the man in love. His fiancee lived in an interior town, and he was continually neglecting the business to go and see her or in devoting himself to her when she came to town. He was obliged to go abroad on business, and before going he called me into his private office and said:

"Frank, I'm going to take you into my confidence. I am engaged to be married, as you probably know, to the loveliest girl in the universe. She is Miss Octavia Allerton and lives at B. I shall wish to cable her occasionally and have made a code, of which she has the key. Now, I don't wish these telegrams to be inspected by the whole office force, so I shall address them to you. As soon as you receive one of them take it to the telegraph office and send it to Miss Allerton. Now, be very careful and say nothing to anybody, and if you follow orders and handle the dispatches as instructed I will see that you are well paid for your trouble."

I promised to attend to the matter, and when I left him he felt assured that he could send messages to his fiancee safely and with secrecy. While he was on the ocean I received a wireless message every few days, and they continued at intervals when he got on land. I took them all to the telegraph office and forwarded them.

There was an interval of five days during which none came, and then I received one just as I was leaving the office in the evening to go to keep an engagement of importance to myself in a suburban town. Having just time to catch the train, I called Joe, an office boy, gave him the message with the proper address and told him to take it to the telegraph office. "Be very careful," I said, "to see that it goes all right. If it doesn't, my head will come off."

There's such a thing as spurring people to overdo things. I put too much caution into Joe. If I had said nothing to him he would have handed the telegram in without looking at it and nothing would have happened. As it was, while going to the telegraph office he took it out of the envelope and read it:

Notary, alternative.

Not knowing that it was a cipher telegram, he at once assumed that there was something wrong in it, since "Notary, alternative," meant nothing as it stood. He ran back to find me, but I had gone. He set out again for the telegraph office, trying on the way to make sure of the message. He had heard of blunders of operators in recording messages and concluded this was one of them. He put a number of words in place of "notary" in order to make a proper reading and finally hit on the word "another." "Another alternative" meant something. Before reaching the telegraph office he had written "another" in place of "notary."

The next day a cablegram came from Mr. Perkins that he would return immediately. He reached America within a week, but went straight to his fiancee. The next day he appeared at the office. He glared at me as he passed me, and, going into his private room, he sent for me. I saw a check laying on his desk before him. It looked ominous. He handed it to me and said:

"Here is your salary, paid to the end of the month. We shall not need your services any longer."

Of course I asked the cause of my discharge.

"I sent you a cablegram from Paris," he said. "It read, 'Notary, alternative.'" He handed me a copy of the cipher code, the word "notary" underlined. It read:

I am very lonely without you.

Then he told me to turn to the word "alternative," and I saw that it meant "love." The whole message read:

I'm very lonely without you, love.

Meanwhile he was scratching something on a piece of paper. When I had read the interpretation of his message he said, "Would you like to know how that message read when it was received by Miss Allerton?" I replied that I would, and he handed me what he had written:

I have found another love.

I explained to him how the blunder occurred, but my excuses made no impression on him. Turning to his desk, he indicated that the interview was ended.

Going out, I met the head of the firm. "I'm sorry for you, Carter," he said. "I did all I could for you, but failed. I couldn't refuse to consent to your dismissal. Indeed, it is best that you shouldn't have to meet him every day. That telegram lost him his girl. She wished to get rid of him to marry another man. She took advantage of it to break her engagement by cable, and before he could get to her she had engaged herself to his rival. You see, he couldn't endure the sight of you daily after what has happened."

That's the reason I have said that I have suffered from a combination of stupidity. I think the man was more stupid than the boy. He should have thanked me for indirectly bringing about a break between him and a girl who was fooling him. She was intending to marry him because he was making money.

An Exceptional Offering of Men's Suits at "THE STAG"

THIS IS AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

Take advantage of it without delay—if you want a good suit that is not only correct in every detail of fashion...but that no good tailor will duplicate under 50 per cent. more, you take no chances here; you are fitted perfectly before paying and get an ironclad guarantee of satisfactory service.

All sizes in the assortment. You can be sure of a perfect fit, but come early for best picking.

"JUST WRIGHT" Shoes and Oxfords for Men and Young Men

All The New Things are

"The Shop that Satisfies"

"The Stag"

Next Door to Postoffice Charleroi, Pa.

Make Your Bread and You Know it's Good

USE

Hubbard's Superlative Flour

in your cooking and you are sure of results

Woodward & Higenbotham

Successors to S. L. Woodward

Lock No. 4, Pa.

Charleroi City Grocery

Cor., Fifth St. and Washington Ave., Charleroi, Pa.

Celebrate the Fourth by

purchasing your fireworks from us. Our stock is the finest in town.

Fire Crackers Sky Rockets 5c Assortments 10c Assortments

Pin-Wheels Snakes Pistols Vesusivious

Red Lights Roman Candles

and in fact everything to make a noisy Fourth. Let us put up one of our assortments.

D. R. DUVALL

518 Fallowfield Avenue Charleroi, Pa.

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THE CHARLEROI MAIL

Entered at the Post Office at Charleroi, Pa., as Second Class Matter, according to Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

VOL. IX. NO. 271. CHARLEROI, WASHINGTON CO., PA., MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1909. One Cent.

QUIETNESS PREVAILS IN CITY

CHARLEROI RESIDENTS MUCH INCONVENIENCED

Business Suffering From Street Car Strike Now in Force

RIDE TRAINS OR WALK

Many of Necessity Accept the Latter in Going to and From Work

Th strike now on of the employes of the Pittsburg Railway company has seriously affected Charleroi people. ...r to the fact that the cars are ...ning, great inconveniene is be... to business men and resi... ...ty, who desire to make ...other places. Trade ...d with, the out-of- ...me here to buy ...ties, and goods ...ining at home ...country stores, ...e trouble of ...iving to this ... the city that ...ges and towns, ... in out-of-town ...he habit of taking ...ir work, are forced ...ain or walk, as the ...Eldora people are ...re forced to walk. ...Eldora Park was closed of necessity, and the usual attractions for Charleroi people were wanting. Inconvenience is caused by the non-arrival of the Pittsburg papers, until a later time than usual. The morning papers arrive on the 8:17 train, which is over two hours later than usual and the evening papers will arrive on the 6:18 train, an hour later than usual.

This morning a number from Charleroi went to Washington to attend the Republican county convention. They were forced, on account of the lack of trolley service, to either go in automobiles or by train to Pittsburg, and thence to Washington. In fact Charleroi much resembles at the present time, the city several years ago before the trolley line was built. Material cause however, has not the effect of natural cause, the proof, as it will be remembered being the flood of a year or so ago when the town was entirely marooned.

At Keystone Park.

Members of the Charleroi Lodge of Moose, including a baseball teams went to Keystone Park this morning, where the team will play. An outing of the Moose Order is being held at that place today.

Karl Keffer, a student at W. and J. college returned home last evening from that place for the summer vacation.

Miss Elsie Flickinger returned Saturday evening from Pittsburg, where she is a student at the Pittsburg Conservatory of Music.

Miiss Della Swan has come from her home in Indiana, for a visit with friends.

Hear about "Chemulpo" tonight at M. E. church 8 o'clock.

Confident That Lyle Will Be Among First

California Runner Backed by E. C. Howe of That Place

The many friends of Mathew Lyle of California are confident that he will take one of the first prizes in the Marathon race at Monessen, on July 5th. Lyle has entered and is being backed by E. C. Howe of California. McFadden, of Lucyville who was one of the winners in the first Charleroi Marathon and took eighth place in the Brownsvile race will run.

BURGESS RISBECK'S PROCLAMATION FOR THE FIFTH OF JULY

Certain Dangerous Explosives Will Not be Permitted in This Place

SAFE AND SANE HOLIDAY

July Fourth coming on Sunday, Independence Day will be generally observed on Monday July 5. Burgess Risbeck today issues his proclamation concerning the use of fireworks on that day. It is as follows:

"Notice to the Public. Any person selling or using the following named explosives on July 5 will be arrested and punished according to law. All fireworks and fire crackers containing picrid acid or picrates, all explosive canes using chlorate of potash or other explosive ammunition, all blank cartridges, all blank cartridge pistols, all pelets or tablets composed of chlorate of potash or other high explosive compounds.

"The desire of all well wishing citizens of Charleroi is for a safe and sane, as well as a pleasurable holiday, and with this in mind I issue the above proclamation.

GEORGE W. RISBECK,
Burgess."

4th of July Reduced Rates; Pennsylvania Railroad.

Excursion tickets will be sold July 3, 4 and 5 good for return passage until July 6, between all stations on the Monongahela Division, and from Connellsville, Youngwood and intermediate stations to East Liberty and Pittsburg at reduced rates, minimum fare $1.00. Consult nearest ticket agent. J-28,30 J-3.

Misses Anna Gordon and Florence Weddell of the California Normal spent Sunday with Miss Bessie Bake of Speres.

Lee Fidler of Middleburg, N. Y. spent Sunday in Charleroi the guest of his uncle, L. F. Flickinger of McKean avenue.

CONFERENCE OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES BRINGS NO CHANGE IN SITUATION

Statements Made by Both the Company and the Union---No Attempt to Operate Cars Today

Advices received at noon today from Pittsburg in regard to the street railway strike situation, were to the effect that while all traffic by trolley was tied up quietness prevailed. All attempts at settlement thus far have resulted in naught. On the Charleroi division there is no disorder, and the employes on this section are abiding by what their co-workers of Pittsburg are accomplishing. Mayor Magee of Pittsburg has interested himself and it is said is striving to bring matters to a settlement, but yet has accomplished nothing. President W. D. Mahon of the National organization of Railway employes is in Pittsburg and has charge of the employe's side.

The strike order declared at about 11 o'clock on Saturday night went into effect in its entirety at about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. At this time the last cars along the various divisions were returned to the barns, and the employes went off. In all there are about 2,900 men now on strike. There are no cars running in Pittsburg today, and the trains and hacks are handling all the traffic possible even establishing extra trains. Men on the Harmony route, the Pittsburg and Butler route, and the Allegheny valley route are not affected. They do not run their cars over the city lines however, only approaching to the extent of their own tracks.

An effort was made to settle the strike this morning by a conference between the company officials and President Mahon but this resulted in naught. This was at the instance of Mayor Magee, who has thus thrown himself into the breach as a peacemaker. There will doubtless be further conferences during the afternoon and evening, but there is apparently little prospect for immediate settlement. Neither the men or the officials will vouchsafe much information in regard to their movements.

It is generally thought that the company will try to operate cars in Pittsburg and on the various divisions in the morning if there is no settlement before that time, although this has not been officially confirmed. The lesser officials on the road will not say anything about what will be done on the morrow, stating that they have not received any information of the intentions of the company. The men higher up will not talk.

As there has been no attempt to run cars in the city or on the divisions there has not been any disorder so far, but it is feared that there will be trouble if the company trys to enforce its schedules.

The company maintains that it has not violated the agreement of April, 1909. They claim that they have abided by rules established at this time in regard to tripper cars, and explain in full their position. Of two men discharged, one, they say, was for refusing to assist in raising a blockade, and the other was for entering a saloon. The former was reinstated after a period of six days. The union officials claim that the company did not abide by the rules agreed upon in April, but that they have cut them to pieces. The greatest contention is over the short runs, where it is alleged men had to work 14 or 15 hours for five hours pay. The employes claim that it was not over the discharge of the two men in question that caused them to strike.

The employes on the Charleroi division who are members of the Pittsburg local will follow the lead taken by the city men. There has been no attempt at rowdyism.

The arrangements for the opening of the new baseball park at Forbes Field, Pittsburg, will be upset by the strike if it is not settled before next Wednesday. President Dreyfuss said last night that he had not decided what he would do in case cars were not running. The new field is about three miles from the center of the city while the old grounds at Exposition Park are less than a mile from down town, Pittsburg.

Rumors were rife last evening that already large gangs of strike breakers had been employed in the East and that they would arrive in Pittsburg Tuesday morning.

HAVING TROUBLE WITH QUARANTINE

Fallowfield Avenue Family Said to Have Refused to Abide by Rules

Health Officer Darby is having considerable trouble with a family by the name of Caloor living on Fallowfield avenue between Third and Fourth streets, it being occasioned by the refusal of some of the inmates to vacate. It is stated that there were about twenty persons staying in the place.

In the house is a man afflicted with the diptheria. An attempt to enforce a quarantine was made by Health Officer Darby, cards being posted. The foreign people evidently did not understand the nature of the disease, and as a result exposed themselves and others to contagion. On Saturday night Mr. Darby with Chief of Police Albright and Officer McElDowney went to the place and rid it out, causing a number of persons to leave. This morning however, it was [illegible] and determined to stay there. Mr. Darby stated that the Board of Health would take the matter up and enforce the quarantine regardless of any opposition this action might incur. It is possible that the State Health department will take a hand in the matter.

FIRST VISIT OF A METHODIST BISHOP

Dr. David H. Moore, of Cincinnati, Here Yesterday at Celebration

The celebration of the second anniversary of the dedication of the Methodist Episcopal church was held yesterday at the church, all the services of the day being of special interest. A feature was the visit of Bishop David H. Moore, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the first ever to be made to this city by a dignitary of this rank. Dr. Moore spoke both morning and evening. He will give a lecture tonight in the church.

The special purpose of the celebration was to raise funds to pay off indebtedness on the church property. At the dedication there was almost enough money subscribed for the liquidation of the debt, to be paid in five years. Some of this has not been collected and it was with the end in view of getting a portion of this in, as well as go get unpromised funds, that the services were held.

Owing to the intense heat during the day and evening there were not as many at the services as there otherwise would have been. The sermons by Dr. Moore were listened to, however, by those present with a full degree of interest. He is a good talker, and his many and varied experiences make him a man who cannot fail to attract audiences.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT WILL COMPEL IMMEDIATE ACTION

Monthly Meeting Held in Charleroi

Attendance Not Large by Reason of the Street Car Strike

The monthly meeting of delegates of the Pittsburg Diocese of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union was held here yesterday, it being an interesting session, the guests of St. Jerome's society.

The attendance of delegates was not large owing to the street railway strike, which inconvenienced a great many who had planned to attend.

Great progress is reported in the temperance movement. Preparations are being made for the National convention to be held in Chicago, Ill., in August.

R. G. MILLER ELECTED OVER B. E. M'CRACKEN

Acheson's Man Beat by Vote of 70 to 50 at Morning Session

CUMMINGS FOR SECRETARY

R. G. Miller was elected chairman, Irwin Cummings secretary and George E. Lockhart treasurer of the county committee at the opening session this morning. Miller won over B. E. McCracken by a vote of 70 to 50, and Cummings over Baum by a vote of 60 to 42.

A resolution was passed to have the County Commissioners submit the local option question at the next June primaries. The good roads movement was endorsed. There was a representation of 120 out of 129 committeemen.

Secured Noted Chorister.

The County Sunday School convention will be held in Monessen September 16 and 17. The local ministerial association has been working in connection with the county and State officers to make this convention the greatest in the history of Westmoreland county. Already the services of Grant C. Tuller, recognized as the greatest chorister in this line of special work in the country have been secured.

One Fined; Other Discharged.

Tony Alexnder and Julis Hendall were arrested Saturday night at 12:30 o'clock at Tenth streeet for fighting. Officers McEldowney and Higgins made the arrests. At a hearing Alexander was fined $3.00 and costs and Hendall was discharged.

Bishop Moore's Lecture at Methodist Church tonight on the noted battle of Chemulpo, 8 o'clock.

People Growing Clamorous in Demands for Better Garbage Wagon

SANITATION THE QUESTION

Stench Arising from Refuse Carried in Open Wagon Almost Unbearable

The people of Charleroi are beginning to get clamorous for a new garbage wagon, and action by council to secure one, will likely be compelled by public opinion within the course of the next week or so. The matter is now in the hands of the garbage committee for investigation and it is likely they will make a report on Tuesday evening at the meeting of council, any action to be taken to abide by such recommendation as they may make.

There is no difficulty in telling when the wagon is passing along the street or alley, the stench from the refuse and decayed matter being apparent from many rods distant. A closed wagon would stop a greater part if not all of this. It is acknowledged that this is most unsanitary, the hauling of garbage in open wagons, and the Board of Health desires that a wagon be procured at once.

A wagon for the special purpose of hauling garbage was procured about three years ago. It was used for a time, and put away, to be hauled out later, and used. Now it is said to be worn out. Nearly $500 was paid for the wagon. It was claimed it was too heavy for use on the hill, and was not used much there. For several months past there has been nothing but open wagons and compaints have been many. Nutting and Woods the garbage haulers cannot better matters any, not having authority to buy a new wagon, and the only remedy they could provide would be to line the bottom of the wagon with zinc or something of the sort, and that in reality would be no protection at all from the unsanitary condition. It is certainly up to the council as they are the representatives of the people to provide means for hauling the garbage in a less offensive manner.

Notice.

Council No. 1240 Royal Arcanum, will celebrate its anniversary Monday night June 28, at its regular meeting, although the anniversray proper is June 28. A social session will be held after the regular meeting, at which prominent visitors and speakers will take part. All members are urgently requested to be present. By order of committee. 269t3

Little attacks of indigestion are what bring on other ailments such as acute indigestion, chronic dyspepsia, and even more serious permanent illness. Kodol is guaranteed to give reilef. Try it today. Sold by Piper Bros. eodtf

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills, small, gentle and sure. Sold by Piper Bros. eodtf

J. K. Tener, Pres. S. A. Walton, Vice Pres. R. H. Rush, Cashier.

Saving Leads to Independence

Independence for the future is something that every young man and woman should look forward to.

In no better way can it be accomplished than by starting early to save.

Open an account now with the First National Bank. It will be a wonderful help to you.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Accounts

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Charleroi, Pa.

Depository for the State of Pennsylvania.

For The June Brides

If you desire to present an inexpensive gift to the bride a simple token of remembsance of the happy occasion, this store offers for your selection a host of beautiful and appropriate articles at small prices.

Sterling silver cutlery, cut glass, etc.

$1.50 to $5.00	$5.00 to $10.00
Bon Bon Dishes	Dozen Tea Spoons
Lockart Ware Sandwich Plate	Dozen Oyster Forks
Salad Spoons	Half Dozen Knives
Berry Spoons	Half Dozen Forks
Cold Meat Fork	Half Dozen Bullion Spoons
Carving Sets	Half Dozen Butter Spreaders
Preserve Spoon	Pair Candle Sticks
Cut Glass Salad Bowl	Olive Tray
Cut Glass Berry Bowl	Soup Ladle
Celery Tray	Casarole
Vase	Wine Bottles
Tumblers	Water Sets
	Every article up-to-date.

JOHN B. SCHAFER

Manufacturing Jeweler

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THE CHARLEROI MAIL

A Republican Newspaper

Published Daily Except Sunday by

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Six Months.....1.50
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Delivered by carrier in Charleroi at six cents per week.

Communications of public interest are always welcome, but as an evidence of good faith and not necessarily for publication, must invariably bear the author's signature.

TELEPHONES

BELL 76 CHARLEROI 76

Member of the Monongahela Valley Press Association

ADVERTISING RATES

DISPLAY—Fifteen cents per inch. First insertion. Rates for large space contracts made known on application.

READING NOTICES—Such as business locals, notices of meetings resolutions of [illegible] and the like, ten cents per line.

LEGAL NOTICES—Legal, official and similar advertising, including that in settlement of estates, public sales, live stock and estray notices, bank notices, notices to teachers, 10 cents per line, first insertion; 6 cents a line, each additional insertion.

LOCAL AGENCIES

George S. Might.....Charleroi
Chas. Gibbs.....Speers
M. Dooley.....Dudley
E. L. Kibler.....Lock No. 4

June 28 In American History.

1776—Terrific bombardment of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, by the British resulted in a bloody repulse of the fleet.

1778—Battle of Monmouth, N. J.

1836—James Madison, fourth president of the United States, died; born 1751.

ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS.

Sun sets 7:31, rises 4:27; moon sets 1:40 a. m.

Unwise Resistence.

When Erasmus Wilson, the philosophic writer of the Pittsburg Gazette Times lectured in Charleroi last week under the auspices of the young men's Bible class of the First Presbyterian church, he was approached by some of the citizens who are interested in civics, and asked as to the best methods of promoting public reforms and creating a better civic condition in town and country. Mr. Wilson very frankly stated that such moves were failures for the most part because those who engaged in them failed to recognize existing conditions and public sentiment, and by combatting things tolerated by the public aroused more resistence against the removal of the objectionable feature than the reformers could overcome. This not only gives the reform movement decided setback but it more strongly entrenches the opposition and delays still further the final triumph of civic righteousness.

This is strickingly demonstrated in J. F. Acheson's attempt at county prohibition. Ignoring conditions, which differ in different parts of the county and public sentiment, which is also widely divergent, according to locality, the ex-Congressman prepared a code according to his own personal views, and attempted to foist in on the public. Because he failed miserably he bitterly assails the character of the people of certain localities in the county, and asserts that they are traffickers in evil, because they do not think and vote his way. As a result his attacks have all the more strongly entrenched the liquor traffic in the county. His crusade has had the effect of removing many of the minor evils, as well as closer observance of the Brooks license law. With the objectionable features of the traffic largely removed, the public ceases its resistence, and the traffic is more firmly entrenched than ever.

Great reforms are never achieved in short order, and they are delayed more often than otherwise by the unwise resistence of the over zealous. Public morals, like creation, is a master of evolution, and the desired standard will never be attained at one fell swoop.

Better a Stamp Tax.

In order to meet a growing deficit in the United States Treasury it is proposed to place a tax upon the net incomes of corporations. This proposition is one of President Taft's ideas, and, as a matter of fact meets his hearty approval. Notwithstanding this executive approval the project is sure to stir up serious opposition.

This opposition will come from the small corporations, which are in reality private concerns. So far as the large corporations are concerned, such as railroad companies and the big industrial trusts, there are already comparatively open to the public. To compel the small concerns to file sworn statements of their business to the Government with the chance of their content leaking out to rivals is a most objectionable form of Government supervision. The small corporation, organized for private business purposes, cannot afford to put its business secrests in the possession of rivals, which it would virtually be compelled to do if the Government requires all successful corporations to make public their business affairs.

The better way to collect additional revenue is through a stamp tax. This will apply equally to all, and would not be particularly burdensome to any individual or interests. Moreover, [illegible] it will have the effect of directing attention more closely to public expenditures, than when the taxation is indirect or is exacted from some special interest. If the Government is obliged to make war time expenditures, war time methods of taxation should be resorted to. Better a stamp tax than a tax on the fruits of successful business enterprises.

Nearing the End.

With the tariff bill nearing completion it is probable that it will be disposed of before the fall trade sets in so that nothing will stand in the way of the renewed period of prosperity that is indicated. Thanks to the watchfulness and activity of our representatives in the Senate and House of Congress, none of Pennsylvania's industries will suffer to any great extent in the cut in schedules that many in any way work hardship to either manufacturer or workingmen.

Although not yet up to the high-water mark of prosperity attained before the depression set in, the gleaming fires of industry along the valley are every day augumented. New developments are projected; more orders are coming in, and labor is more generally employed. Already there is a scarcity of workmen reported in the coke regions, and the contemplated merger of the independent coke plants of the Fayette county field will make still greater demand. Charleroi, as the industrial center of the Fourth pool, cannot fail but be benefitted by the developments that are in progress on all sides. The best days of the Magic City materially are in the future, not in the past. The financial and industrial depression is rapidly nearing the end.

Electric Sparks

A marriage license has been granted to Adam Solensky and Tetodoszja Katczenska, both of Canonsburg. The woman is certainly to be congratulated in getting rid of such a name.

Every girl that gets married, according to the newspaper accounts, is popular. Do girls who are unpopular never get married? Canonsburg Notes. Well, that is owing to whether or not they are subscribers.

The Fayette City Journal has a bone to pick with the "Limited Mail" writer of the sparks column. Says the aforesaid person's curves are not breaking well, or something to that effect. And all about a question of finances. O! Piffle! why bother with the filthy lucre?

They say that Senator Lodge helped Theodore Roosevelt write a book 14 years ago. Now Mr. Roosevelt is able to get off any number of effusions without aid from anybody.

Some women lose their pocketbooks and make a thorough tour of the stores they have visited during the day as well as other places, only to find them at home on the parlor table.

Heartburn, our rising, belching, aull, heavy feeling and such things are dll cused by indigestion. Kodol stops them by digesting all the food you eat. Sold by Piper Bros. eodtf

DeWitt's Carbolized Witch Hazel Salve is good for cuts, burns and bruises and is especially good for piles. Refuse substitute. Sold by Piper Bro. eodtf

CRUSHED IN THE ICE.

Thrilling Experience on Board a Sealing Vessel.

HOW THE SHIP WENT DOWN.

Smashed In Amidships and Powerless to Escape, She Was Swallowed In the Icy Deep—The Wild Rush of the Crew to Escape on the Floe.

Constant peril menaces the hardy crews that fearlessly sail into the icy northern seas and risk their lives in the dangerous work of hunting the seal. In Harper's Magazine George Harding, the author, writes dramatically of the sinking of the ship on which he sailed with the Newfoundland sealing fleet. His experience was uniquely perilous. The ship was crushed like an egg in the ice.

"On the bridge were the captain and watch anxiously awaiting the chance to head the ship out of the moving ice into the stationary pack of which the big sheet was part. The bowline lay on the barricade, ready for hearing when the crew should be ordered on the floe to haul the ship's head [illegible] A man scanned the gloom for signs of a bull in the confused and tremendous waste.

"Then there came a terrific crush. The vessel, caught in the trench between the ruffering sheets, was powerless to escape. The smash of breaking timbers rose above the gale as a great corner of ice crushed the vessel's side amidships. The captain and watch rushed to the engine room. It was filled with steam, the inflowing water having already reached the fires. A glance showed that nothing could stop the inrush of water. The firemen were retreating. The first of them, like a creature from another world, coal begrimed, undershirt clad, reached the ice sheathed deck, spreading panic in his path. Above the hailing of questions and shouts that no man could understand came the voice of the skipper; he knew the situation as no other man.

"'Men,' he shouted, 'the ship 'll go! Pack your clothes—save the grub!'

"Then it was confusion everywhere. The crew poured up the hatchway, hauling clothes boxes and bags, crowding over the side, colliding in midair as they half tumbled and half slid down the ropes, then back for food. Laboriously the heavy pork barrels were hauled by hand from the after hold, where men bravely toiled. Others fought their way aloft, where the sails were stowed. The canvas cut loose, bellying out in the force of the gale, was dropped to the deck. Punts were slipped from the davits. Some, hitting the ice with a crash, were stowed in. Throughout it all the captain shouted:

"'Haul them punts and grub farther off! Farther yet! Farther!'

"The water, rapidly rising, drove the men from the lower hold. They retreated to the deck. Then the inflow, level with the ocean, ceased. The ice for the time held the ship in its grip. Second by second passed, bringing no change. In that brief interval each man suddenly thought to save the thing he most desired. A wild rush was made to wheelhouse, to cabin, to the ship's storeroom—every man for himself—a scuffle to get the thing most coveted and escape to the ice. With one it was a rifle from the ship's armory to replace the antiquated muzzle loader at home; with another, the ship's compass or the barometer; with the after galley cook it was the cabin dishes. In the cabin a crowd surged to the medicine chest, scrambling for liniments and pills, smashing anything that was an obstacle in their way. Such was the scene when the cry arose on deck, repeated by fifty men and echoing throughout the vessel. 'Tis time to take to the ice!' Then a great rush to be clear of the doomed ship as the mass of men, some empty handed, others laden, defending their spoil from the unsuccessful, plunged on to the ice.

"The ship was sinking fast. It was but a short leap for the last man from her deck to the loosening ice. The men stood on the floe, looking the ship over from the bow, lifted high, to the stern, now below water.

"'A pity to lose the vessel,' they said. 'Wonderful hard to lose the trip o' fat.'

"Then came the final plunge. The mainmast, reaching over the floe, broke as the weight of the vessel pulled it under. The great anchors sliding from the bow added to the tumult, as everything not frozen solid to the deck crashed into the house and galley. For a second a flash of flame shot from the overturned stoves; then nothing save a few seal pelts and broken oars lay on the surface of the troubled hole in the floe where the Grand Lake had disappeared."

Parisian Amiability.

The mother-in-law question is as acute in Paris as in London, but there are ladies who do not seem to be always at loggerheads with their daughters' husbands. According to a witness in court, some sons-in-law are extremely tolerant fellows. A lady was giving evidence as to the disposition of her daughter's husband, and as evidence of his kindly nature she explained to the judge: "Oh, M. le President, the young man is of the completest amiability! Believe me, he has been married to my daughter eighteen months, and he has not once threatened to strike me!"—London Standard.

The hearts of the people are the only legitimate foundation of empire.—Chinese Proverb.

CRUELTIES IN CHINA.

Torture of Prisoners Carried to Point of Refinement.

HOME OF THE WATER DEATH.

A Worse Infliction Than That of Being Tied to a Beam by the Thumbs and Big Toes—The Bastinado and Flogging With Split Bamboo.

China is a land of contradictions and mysteries. It bristles with surprises. The phlegmatic nature of its natives is in marked contrast to their inherent cruelty.

"What a poor, weak looking baby!" you might say to a Chinaman about his offspring, and he will merely shrug his shoulders in reply. Meet him in a month's time and ask him how the youngster is getting on.

"The disease was a fatal one," he will answer, with another significant shrug. If the child were a girl you could safely draw your own conclusions as to its fate. John Chinaman has no use for deformed or very sickly children, particularly girls.

Torture of prisoners has been carried to a point of refinement. One of the most terrible was surely the cage in which a man was placed so that his head just protruded at the top, while his toes only touched the ground sufficiently to prevent dislocation of the neck.

His hands were bound behind him so that he could not relieve himself, and he was left to be jeered at by the public until hunger and exhaustion put an end to his sufferings.

The day of the bastinado, too, is by no means over. The prisoner is strung up in a reverse condition, and the naked soles of his feet are pounded with a cane, with the result that the victim seldom recovers.

But the more common form of flogging is to beat the thighs with the concave side of a split bamboo, which cuts at every stroke into the flesh.

China, by the way, was the home of that terrible death by water drops. The victim's head was placed on a low bard, block, and drops of water at short intervals were allowed to fall from a height on to his forehead—a far, far worse infliction than that of being tied to a beam by the thumbs and big toes.

The cangue is regarded as a comparatively mild sort of punishment. This consists of a wooden collar, about four feet square and four inches thick, which is placed over the prisoner's head, so that its full weight falls on the shoulders.

A description of the offense is also attached to the victim's body, and as he cannot feed himself he has to rely on the public for sustenance.

Conservative to a degree, it is not surprising to find that the wheelbarrow as a passenger conveyance is still in vogue, as, too, is the ferry, consisting of a light canoe, towed across the water by a number of swimmers.

Machinery for the most part is despised, and the mill, still used for winnowing the staple diet, rice, is of the simplest and most out of date description possible.

The rice is placed in a cement basin, over which is a heavy stone at the end of a long lever. This is worked up and down by two boards, in the form of a cross, attached to the axle of a huge hand turned wheel.

For simplicity of keeping a city informed of the time Canton would be hard to beat. In one of the temples are four large earthen jars on successive shelves.

Water descends by slow drops from one to the other, a brass scale on a float in the bottom one indicating as it rises the hour of the day.

At 5 o'clock every afternoon the lowest jar is emptied and the upper one refilled. On the outside walls of the city are displayed boards with the number of the hour on them, so that all may see. And this has gone on without a break since 1321.

Funerals appear almost a mockery to the visitor. If money can be freely spent a manager is appointed, and from the highways and the byways street boys and beggars are collected, dressed up in amazing costumes, supplied with dazzling umbrellas, standards and boards, which are carried over their shoulders in a long straggle.

Others carry small houses and carts made of card paper, horses, men, women, etc., indicative of the dead one's treasures, and these, with heaps of paper coins and paper money, are burned at the grave so that they may be enjoyed in the life beyond.

Hired mourners with cymbals, gongs and wind instruments keep up a continuous series of bowls and noises, to which is added the boohoo, boohoo, of an ear racking horn worked something like a garden hose.

Women are regarded as nothing in China. They are brought up in ignorance of the world outside, the one object of their life being to get married and have sons to follow the fathers. A girl is not even allowed to look upon her husband until she is actually wedded.—London Ladies' Field.

Not Very Neighborlike.

Dugald—Yon was not a verra neighborlike thing to be doin', Angus, when you was telling the whole toon that I was drunk all the week that we was in Glesgow. Angus—I never said no sich word oot o' my lips, Dugald Macrae. All I said was that you was perfect sober on the Sabbath day!"—London Opinion.

Though you drive Nature out with a pitchfork, she always comes back.—German Proverb.

ROOT JUICE SCIENTIST MAY COME HERE

Many Local People are Sending Him Invitations to Come

There are many people here that are very much interested in the great health-creating discovery that seems to have made so many remakable cures in and around Ft. Wayne Ind. Consequently many people are writing to the scientist and inviting him to come to this point and start a demonstration. "Where there is so much smoke there must be some fire," and as so many people of Ft. Wayne and other points are so enthusiastic in praising the Root Juice remedy it certainly must be a remarkable health-producing agent. Scores of those who have used the remedy claim that it soon removes all soreness from the stomach and bowels and so strengthens the liver and kidneys that good digestion and secretion is certain. Then such troubles as catarrh of the stomach and bowels, indigestion, constipation, rheumatism, [illegible] complaints and most of the troubles common to women cease to exist as the cause is removed. Scores of people who were cured by the great remedy are so thankful that they are publishing it to the world. It is hoped the scientist can be induced to arrange with one of our local druggists to demonstrate his great remedy to the people of this point.

A Versatile Parisian.

A quaint Parisian character was Mlle. Montansier, an actress, who, while on the stage one night, heard Marie Antoinette say, "How good that cabbage soup they are eating smells!" The actress took a bowl round to the royal box and that night supped with Marie Antoinette, an honor to which the highest nobles in France dared not aspire, thence in due course becoming manager of the fetes at Versailles. Later she was a sort of queen of the Palais Royal and sent to the war a band of actors who performed farces between two battles. She obtained 8,000,000 francs from the revolutionary government, almost married Napoleon—or so Barras said—and had her last love affair when she was eighty-five. When she died she bequeathed all her creditors to the king of France.

A Heroic Slave.

There was a humble slave in the palace of the Caliph Haroun al Raschid. The caliph had in his audience chamber twenty rare vases, and it was written in the laws of Bagdad that he who should have the misfortune to break one of these would pay the penalty with his life. This slave one day broke a vase. He was instantly seized, tried and condemned to death. But the caliph had no sooner pronounced sentence on him than the slave turned, and, walking calmly to the other nineteen vases, with one sweep of the arm destroyed them all.

"Wretch," the caliph thundered, "why have you done that barbarous deed?"

"To save the lives of nineteen of my fellow countrymen," the doomed slave replied.

Munich as Artistic Leader.

Munich is in great part a creation of the nineteenth century. Yet when one sees how artfully and lovingly she has woven the new about whatever remains of the old it is easy to understand why she has been Germany's artistic leader for the last hundred years and why such geniuses as Lenbach, Von Uhde, Schwanthaler, Orlando di Lasso and Richard Strauss have felt at home there.—Robert Haven Schauffler in Century.

The Desire For Appearance.

The Village Grocer (peevishly)—Look here, Aaron! What makes you put the big apples in the top of the barrel? The Honest Farmer (cheerily)—What makes you comb that long scalp lock over your bald spot?—Puck.

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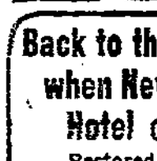
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OLD CA[illegible]

Once Richer Than [illegible] Business Now

Of Cadiz, the [illegible] described by Washington [illegible] with a white [illegible]

Under the [illegible] the lofty Torre de [illegible] vasi watchtower in the [illegible] city, its buildings are dazzling [illegible] most enclosed by the [illegible] a few leads from San Fernando [illegible] mainland. Cadiz rests on the bowl of [illegible] a cape white [illegible] without end time, though [illegible]

Americans may hardly regard this [illegible] with complacency, [illegible] it owes its greatness by its [illegible] the new world—[illegible] Spain owed the Americas—and they fell away for a decay on the loss of the western possessions.

It was great before Rome was founded. And as late as 1750 it was wealthier than London. Commerce has ever been its life. Today its chief business is the production of salt for export. This humble staple, evaporated in [illegible] shallow lagoons in wide spreading marshes, still keeps Cadiz in touch with the new world as most of the salt is shipped to South America.

The natives pronounce Cadiz with "a" silent and "a" very broad—"Cadiz." That has always been its name, with slight variations. Its Phoenician and Tyrian founders called it Gadir, a castle of fastness. The Romans called it Gades. The Arabs had it Kadis.—Detroit News-Tribune.

Paid.

Miss Belle (warningly)—Sally, they used to tell me when I was a little girl that if I did not let coffee alone it would make me foolish. Sally (who owes her one)—Well, why didn't you?—Life.

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VARIES IN QUANTITY.

A Cord of Wood Is a Rather Uncertain Proposition.

ODD FACTS ABOUT ITS BULK

There Are Many Different Conditions That Affect the Measurement of the Pile—The Interesting Result of an Experimental Test.

When is a cord not a cord?

To the farmer harvesting his small wood lot and to the man laying in logs for the large fireplace of his country or seaside home, to the paper manufacturer buying pulp wood and to the proprietor of the ordinary city wood yard, to all of these men this question has an important financial meaning.

Queer to say and contrary to the belief of most people, there are many times when a cord is less than a cord and many conditions when it is more. School arithmetics say that a cord of wood is 128 cubic feet, or the contents of a pile eight feet long, four feet high and four feet wide. Wood is marketed on this basis. A pile whose [illegible] together gives this number of cubic feet fills this requirement, no matter whether the sticks are long or short, straight or crooked, round or split, unless there is an understanding to the contrary. Nevertheless, a cord, though it comes up to legal measurements, is an uncertain quantity, even when the seller is honest and the buyer satisfied.

A lumberman may have a tract of pulp wood which he sells to a paper mill at $5 a cord for as many cords as it will make. It is in the contract that he shall cut and stack it. He cuts it in twelve foot lengths, and when the job is complete it measures 200 cords, and he receives $1,000 for it. Would he have made or lost by cutting four foot lengths instead of twelve?

He would have lost in the first place from the additional labor required to cut four foot wood, but his principal loss would have resulted from a greatly diminished number of cubic feet, due to the fact that short sticks lie closer together than large.

Measurements and experimental tests have been made to ascertain exactly how much actual wood is in cords of different lengths, sizes, shapes and species.

Had the 200 cords of twelve foot wood been cut in four foot lengths there would have been only 170 cords, and the owner would have received for it $850 instead of $1,000. It was, therefore, clearly to his advantage to cut twelve foot lengths, but it would have been to the buyer's advantage to have it cut in four foot lengths. He would have received the same actual quantity of wood for $120 less.

It also makes considerable difference to the seller whether wood is chopped or sawed. If chopped, the chips are lost. Where the logs are large this loss amounts to no small total. In a cord of four foot wood, with sticks six inches in diameter, the chip loss is from 6 to 8 per cent, and, of course, the shorter the sticks are cut the greater the loss. If the wood is sawed the sawdust loss is scarcely the half of 1 per cent.

The difference due to spaces between the sticks, of course, depends very much on the shape and size of the sticks. Straight, smooth sticks lie close together, and a cord contains more wood and less air. For given lengths sticks of soft woods are usually straighter and smoother and when stacked lie closer together. But whatever the kind, cords of long sticks are pretty sure to contain more empty space than cords made of short pieces. Likewise cords of split wood contain less than cords of round sticks. The finer the wood is split the more it makes; hence wood dealers are often willing to sell kindlings, all sawed and split, for the same price per cord as unsplit wood. They get back the cost of labor in the increased bulk.

A cord (128 cubic feet of four foot hardwood usually contains about eighty-three cubic feet of solid wood, a cord of three foot wood averages eighty-three and one-half feet, of two foot wood eighty-four feet and of one foot wood eighty-five feet. The conifers, soft woods, contain ninety to ninety-six cubic feet. Thus the purchaser receives on an average about two-thirds of a cord of real wood and one-third of a cord of spaces.

In some countries wood is bought by weight, and the buyer comes more nearly getting what he bargains for, but even then he may miss it if he receives green wood when he wants dry. According to timber testing engineers of the United States forest service, wood may lose half or more its green weight in seasoning. Cedar for lead pencils is bought by weight in this country. The pieces are so small and of such irregular size that they cannot conveniently be stacked and measured as cordwood.

The bulk of nearly all woods decreases as seasoning goes on. A hundred cords green will make from eighty-nine to ninety-three cords when dry. This is a factor of no small importance to dealers who handle large quantities.

Wood lot owners and farmers who have small forest tracts from which they expect to sell cord wood are no less interested than contractors who buy and sell large quantities. It will [illegible] in mind to know how much difference it makes whether wood is cut long or short, chopped or sawed, whether the sticks are round or split, whether large or small and whether the measurements are to be made while the wood is green or after it is seasoned.

THE MUFFS MEN WORE

They Were Decked With Lace and Bows of Ribbon.

A FASHION OF OTHER DAYS.

Their Use Was Quite Common, Too, and Not Confined to Fops and Dandies—Double Muffs Were Once In Vogue—Extremes of Style In Sizes.

Muffs were invented for the use of a man. At least so the legend goes. It seems a classic shade found the air of the world so beastly cold when he reascended to earth after his death that his hands were almost frozen.

Consequently it was decreed that the slayer of the poor young gentleman should kill enough sables—evidently sables were appreciated even in those early days—to make a covering for the frosted fingers. He did it, and that was the origin of the muff.

Even if one is not prepared to accept this account of the first muff as authoritative there is one thing that is certain. It is only in very modern times that muffs have been the exclusive property of women. Up to the third quarter of the eighteenth century men were quite as addicted to them as women were.

In the wardrobe accounts of Henry, prince of Wales, for 1608 the prices of two muffs are set down. The most expensive cost 27, a very big sum in those days, and is described as being made of cloth of silver wrought with paris, plates and Venice twists of silver and gold. The other was a comparatively plain one of black satin embroidered with black silk, and its price was proportionately less, only 60 shillings.

At the time of Charles I and Charles II. there was a curious fashion of double muffs, a small one for each hand, something like a big loose cuff. The single or ordinary muffs carried by the English ladies of Hollar's etchings are of medium size and made entirely of smooth fur, arranged, as a rule, with the hair running round the muff.

At the extreme end of the century, after the advent of William of Orange, men's muffs were still small and were generally suspended from a ribbon round the neck, but in 1703 it seems to have been more usual to loop the muff to a coat button. There is a widely [illegible] idea, I think, that masculine muff wearers invariably belonged to the dandy tribe—the fops, beaux and macaronies—but this was not actually the case, although the fashion was certainly scoffed at by some contemporary writers.

Staid and elderly gentlemen carried muffs habitually. For instance, Dr. Josiah Tucker, dean of Gloucester and a famous political economist, was so attached to his huge fur muff that he carried it even when officiating at the cathedral services. Englishmen, however, do not seem ever to have favored lace frilled muffs such as were affected by Frenchmen during the early part of the eighteenth century, but contented themselves with trimmings of ribbon bows, adornments quite sufficiently effeminate, one would think.

Muffs, both ladies' and gentlemen's, varied much in size at different times from the reign of Queen Anne onward. In 1710 they were very tiny, but grew somewhat larger during the following couple of decades. In 1740, however, they had decreased again, and a little later Horace Walpole writes of sending George Montagu "a decent smallish muff that you may put in your pocket, and it cost but 14 shillings." But by 1770 both sexes were carrying such capacious muffs that pet dogs were often concealed in their warm recesses. About this time, by the way, muffs made of feathers were introduced by reason, it is said, of an unusual scarcity of furs in the market.

In 1786 ladies' muffs—men, except such eccentric fogies as Dean Tucker, had by this time given up wearing such things—were decidedly diminutive. However, at the beginning of the nineteenth century they were again of monster proportions and so continued for about thirty years.

Two muffs of the year 1800 shown in a fashion plate of that year are of long, shaggy fur, and in the print one is colored yellow and has a bow of purple ribbon in the center, while the other is deep brown and has no trimming. Another huge muff of rough, dark fur is shown in a set of fashion plates for 1803.

A few years nearer our own time the modish muff was large, flat and so widely open at the ends that it could have afforded but scanty protection to the wrists. One example was made of ermine, a fur which was in high favor from this time up to the mid-Victorian period.—London Queen.

Buried Treasures In Morocco.

In Morocco it is customary for a man to bury most of his riches in a place known only to himself. This custom is practiced by all Moors, for they cannot trust their own family, who would murder them directly if it were known where the money was. At the death of the head of a family in Morocco digging operations commence at once, but seldom is the money discovered. There must be many fortunes buried away in odd corners of the country. An instance came under the writer's notice at one of the coast towns. During the demolition of a house a considerable sum of money was found built into the wall.—London Graphic.

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[illegible] CHARLES.

[illegible] of [illegible] the Great [illegible] Landscape Painter.

[illegible] entitled "Sketches of the English Artists" it Dutton and C. Hunt tell an interesting anecdote of Turner, the great landscape painter. He disliked to part with his pictures and when he sold one invariably wore a look of dejection and oppression. If a friend asked him what was the matter he would sorrowfully explain, "I've lost one of my children this week."

Once a rich Birmingham manufacturer, Gillott by name, introduced himself to the painter and stated that he had come to buy.

"Don't want to sell" or some such laconic rebuff was the answer.

The manufacturer then drew from his pocket a bundle of banknotes, about £5,000 worth.

"Mere paper," observed Turner, with grim humor, a little softened, however, and evidently enjoying the joke.

"To be bartered for mere canvas," replied the persistent Gillott, waving his hand at the "Building of Carthage" and its companions.

This tone of cool depreciation seemed to have a happy effect, and finally Gillott departed with some £5,000 worth of Turner's pictures.

A Strenuous Wooer.

"The Remi[illegible] Memoirs of Bismarck" contains an account of his courtship. He was a young Prussian officer when he first met Johanna von Puttkamer, but he made application at once to her father for permission to pay his addresses. Against a Bismarck's proposal, the old gentleman did not absolutely decline it. Instead he wrote giving permission to pay a sort of "visit of inspection" at the Puttkamer home. Bismarck hastened to Reinfeld. The whole Puttkamer family was lined up to greet him. The father and mother glared at him solemnly, and Johanna herself stood between them, her eyes cast modestly downward. With the swift, whirlwind decision that scored Bismarck his later political triumphs he carried the situation by storm. Galloping up the driveway, he leaped from his horse, ran forward and flung his arms around Johanna, taking no heed of her scandalized parents and catching her to his breast and covering her blushing face with kisses. After that there could be no talk of "probation" or "waiting." The betrothal was necessarily an accepted fact.

Nearer seven feet tall than six was the father of the present earl of Enniskillen. He was a magistrate and a mighty fox hunter. He used to come to the "justice room" ready dressed for hunting quite early in the morning, in order to hear cases before he started off to the meet. His practice was to hear the plaintiff and then horsewhip the defendant, abusing him for [illegible] in a strongly blasphemous manner. Then he heard the defendant and afterward horsewhipped the plaintiff. It is said that both parties left the court perfectly satisfied, each saying that the other had been horsewhipped by his honor.—London Graphic.

A VOTE OF THANKS.

The Way Dwight L. Moody Handled the Question in England.

Possibly the most novel response ever made to a request to return a vote of thanks to a chairman was that made by Dwight L. Moody during his first visit to England.

He had attended a meeting at which the Earl of Shaftesbury was chairman. The duty of proposing a vote of thanks was assigned to him and the announcement made:

"Our American cousin, the Rev. Mr. Moody of Chicago, will now move a vote of thanks to the noble earl who has presided on this occasion."

The whole thing was quite out of Mr. Moody's line. English formalities might or might not have done gracefully from his lips had he attempted them, but he did not. With an utter disregard of conventionality he burst upon the audience with the bold announcement:

"The speaker has made two mistakes. To begin with, I'm not the Rev. Mr. Moody at all. I'm plain Dwight L. Moody, a Sunday school worker. And then I'm not your American cousin. By the grace of God I'm your brother, interested with you in our Father's work for his children.

"And now about this vote of thanks to the 'noble earl for being our chairman this evening.' I don't see why we should thank him any more than he should thank us. When at one time they offered to thank our Mr. Lincoln for presiding over a meeting in Illinois he stopped it. He said he'd tried to do his duty and they'd tried to do theirs. He thought it was about an even thing all round."

That opening fairly took the breath away from Mr. Moody's hearers. Such a talk could not be gauged by any known standard. Mr. Moody carried his English audiences with him from that beginning to his latest labors.

Who He Was.

At the crossing of the river Styx Death met a stranger with a grin on his face.

"Who are you?" demanded Death.

"I am your manservant," replied the stranger.

"My manservant!" repeated Death, somewhat puzzled to know what the new arrival meant.

"In other words, the valet of the shadow of Death," chortled the stranger.

It is perhaps superfluous to add that before journeying hence the stranger had been a professional jokesmith.—New York Times.

Nice Discrimination.

"Stop!" cried an author to a maidservant. "What papers are you burning there?"

"It's all right, sir," was the reply. "These are only the old sheets covered with writing. I haven't touched the clean ones!"

Although vanity is supposed to be a feminine trait, one doesn't have to scratch very deep to find it in a man.—Chicago News.

IN HIGH ALTITUDES.

The Most Common Ways In Which the Heart Is Affected.

Dr. L. N. Hall, writing in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, says that the dangers to the heart in high altitudes are the same as in other places, but are greatly exaggerated in some directions. The troubles most common and serious, he says, relate to inflammation of the heart muscle, hardening of the arteries and dilation of the heart.

The principle applied to this: The heart and lungs have an increase of functional work with each added degree of elevation and the consequent decrease in atmospheric pressure. To meet the increased demand on the circulation the heart must enlarge if the usual amount of exercise is taken. It is not unusual for acute dilation of the heart to occur after slight effort on the part of those whose arteries have begun to harden and who long have been accustomed to atmospheric pressure at the sea level. The trouble with those who suffer in high altitude, the writer declares, is that they try to do too much at first when they feel invigorated by the [illegible] sphere.

Dr. Hall adds that even an ascent in a railway train may be fatal to those who have but a narrow margin of heart strength, or the slightest exertion at such a time may produce angina pectoris. The average case of well compensated valvular disease will do as well at a high altitude as anywhere else if the patient observes proper precautions. In such a climate he is less susceptible to acute rheumatism.

What Man Owes to Birds.

"It should be realized," said a naturalist, "that without birds to hold in check the insects vegetable life soon would cease and life for man would become impossible upon the earth. Birds are nature's check to the amazing power of insects to increase. If insect life were allowed free course it would soon overpower plant life, and therefore animal life, including that of man, would be impossible. This is an astounding conclusion, but it is the conclusion of science. If the birds were gone very soon the leaves would disappear from the trees, and the limbs would be festooned with the webs of caterpillars or with masses of their nests. These would move from tree to tree, increasing by the million as they advanced. In the course of a few seasons there would be no trees. In the fields other species of insects would destroy the grass and the grain and all vegetable life, and the ground would be as if a sea of devouring months had passed over it."

Love In a Flat.

"May I kiss you?"

The girl [illegible] consulted a document.

"You may," she said.

"Why did you consult that paper?"

"To see if there is anything in our lease prohibiting it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

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LOCAL NOTES

Brief Mention of People and Events in this Community.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph White e , of the Grant building a girl.

Miss Florence Combs of Hiram, Ohio, is here for a visit with friends and relatives.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Taylor of McKean avenue, a girl.

Charles Atkinson of Frostburg, Md., arrived Saturday for a vist with his sister, Mrs. John Hott of McKean avenue.

A lecture on one of the world's greatest battles at Methodist church by Bishop Moore, 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Whitlatch and daughter Dorothy returned last even ing from a visit in Parkersburg, W. Va., with relatives.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Hunter left yesterday for East Palestine, Ohio, for a visit with friends.

John Majors is transacting business today in Pittsburg.

Harry Hormell and Tom Barger made a trip to Chalk Hill, Fayette county yesterday in Mr. McVey's auto.

"A large and deeply interested audience heard last night the thrilling lecture of Bishop Moore on "Chemulpo."—The Steubenville Herald.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jones left this morning for Pittsburg where they will visit friends.

James Crow has returned home from Greenup, Ken., where he has been for sometime.

Miss Neva Brown returned last evening from Pittsburg where she has spent several days with friends and relatives.

Samuel Crawford of Brownsville spent yesterday in Charleroi with friends and relatives.

B. H. Crawford returned yesterday from Tarentum, where he spent a few days with friends.

Joseph Hurst was a visitor yesterday in Pittsburg with friends.

M. and Mrs. B. F. Barnett, and sons George, Bruce, James and Frank of Charleroi and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Barnett of North Charleroi were in Homestead yesterday to attend a reunion of the Barnett family at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McClain.

Mrs. S. K. Scott and daughter, Nelle are spending the day in Pittsburg with friends.

It Didn't Fall Out.

"I see your hair is falling out, sir," remarked the hairdresser, who was getting ready to work the hair tonic tea on the customer.

"You don't see anything of the sort," objected his victim. "What you see is the sequel to a falling out between Mrs. Codgers and myself."—London Answers.

How He Knew.

"My wife took me to the orchestra concert last night, and I think they played Wagner."

"What makes you think so?"

"Why, a big hunch of plaster fell from the ceiling into the middle aisle during the concert, and a man who was sleeping near me woke up and said 'Wagner!'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Got It Free.

A good old preacher who had decided to leave an unremunerative charge, finding it impossible to collect his salary, said in his farewell sermon: "I have little more to add, dear brethren, save this—you were all in favor of free salvation, and the manner in which you have treated me proves that you have got it!"

Would Seem Not.

"In these stories of the middle ages we always read about the hero's good right arm."

"Well?"

"Was there never a southpaw knight?"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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THE JUNIOR'S CODE.

By THOMAS G. ECKLES.

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There are cases of individual stupidity and there are combinations of stupidity. It has been my fate to suffer from one of these combinations. In my case it consisted of a man in love and a small boy who hadn't any sense.

Mr. Perkins, the junior member of the firm where I was confidential clerk, was the man in love. His fiancee lived in an interior town, and he was continually neglecting the business to go and see her or in devoting himself to her when she came to town. He was obliged to go abroad on business, and before going he called me into his private office and said:

"Frank, I'm going to take you into my confidence. I am engaged to be married, as you probably know, to the loveliest girl in the universe. She is Miss Octavia Allerton and lives at B. I shall wish to cable her occasionally and have made a code, of which she has the key. Now, I don't wish these telegrams to be inspected by the [illegible] and I shall address them to you. As soon as you receive one of them take it to the telegraph office and send it to Miss Allerton. Now, be very careful and say nothing to anybody, and if you follow orders and handle the dispatches as instructed I will see that you are well paid for your trouble."

I promised to attend to the matter, and when I left him he felt assured that he could send messages to his fiancee safely and with secrecy. While he was on the ocean I received a wireless message every few days, and they continued at intervals when he got on land. I took them all to the telegraph office and forwarded them.

There was an interval of five days during which none came, and then I received one just as I was leaving the office in the evening to go to keep an engagement of importance to myself in a suburban town. Having just time to catch the train, I called Joe, an office boy, gave him the message with the proper address and told him to take it to the telegraph office. "Be very careful," I said, "to see that it goes all right. If it doesn't, my head will come off."

There's such a thing as spurring people to overdo things. I put too much caution into Joe. If I had said nothing to him he would have handed the telegram in without looking at it and nothing would have happened. As it was, while going to the telegraph office he took it out of the envelope and read it:

Notary, alternative.

Not knowing that it was a cipher telegram, he at once assumed that there was something wrong in it, since "Notary, alternative," meant nothing as it stood. He ran back to find me, but I had gone. He set out again for the telegraph office, trying on the way to make sure of the message. He had heard of blunders of operators in recording messages and concluded this was one of them. He put a number of words in place of "notary" in order to make a proper reading and finally hit on the word "another." "Another alternative" meant something. Before reaching the telegraph office he had written "another" in place of "notary."

The next day a cablegram came from Mr. Perkins that he would return immediately. He reached America within a week, but went straight to his fiancee. The next day he appeared at the office. He glared at me as he passed me, and, going into his private room, he sent for me. I saw a check laying on his desk before him. It looked ominous. He handed it to me and said:

"Here is your salary, paid to the end of the month. We shall not need your services any longer."

Of course I asked the cause of my discharge.

"I sent you a cablegram from Paris," he said. "It read, 'Notary, alternative.'" He handed me a copy of the cipher code, the word "notary" underlined. It read:

I am very lonely without you.

Then he told me to turn to the word "alternative" and I saw that it meant "love." The whole message read:

I'm very lonely without you, love.

Meanwhile he was scratching something on a piece of paper. When I had read the interpretation of his message he said, "Would you like to know how that message read when it was received by Miss Allerton?" I replied that I would, and he handed me what he had written:

I have found another love.

I explained to him how the blunder occurred, but my excuses made no impression on him. Turning to his desk, he indicated that the interview was ended.

Going out, I met the head of the firm. "I'm sorry for you, Carter," he said. "I did all I could for you, but failed. I couldn't refuse to consent to your dismissal. Indeed, it is best that you shouldn't have to meet him every day. That telegram lost him his girl. She wished to get rid of him to marry another man. She took advantage of it to break her engagement by cable, and before he could get to her she had engaged herself to his rival. You see, he couldn't endure the sight of you daily after what has happened."

That's the reason I have said that I have suffered from a combination of stupidity. I think the man was more stupid than the boy. He should have thanked me for indirectly bringing about a break between him and a girl who was fooling him. She was intending to marry him because he was making money.

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